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GENERAL

EDUCATION MINISTRY PLANS TO EXPAND INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

OW300814Y Peking NCNA in English 0756 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Education Ministry plans to extend international scientific and cultural exchanges and to learn from the advanced experience of other countries. 90 educators from abroad gave lectures in China in the first half of this year. Coming from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, Syria and Iran, most of them are scientists and linguists.

Lectures are given in the fields of physics, mathematics, biology, chemistry, electronics, metallurgy, machinery, construction, shipbuilding, medicine and English, French, German, Japanese, Spanish and Arabic.

Sixteen institutes of higher learning sponsor these lectures, including Tsinghua University, Peking University, the Chinese University of Science and Technology, Fudan University, the Peking Foreign Languages Institute and the Shanghai Foreign Languages Institute. People from other universities can also attend. The lecture period is one week to one year and the average is three months.

Noted physicist Yang Chen-ning, biologists Man-Chiang Niu and Earnest Hsiao-ying Chu are among the specialists invited from the U.S.

Professor Ye-tsang Chou from the U.S. gave lectures in Shanghai Chiao Tung University during a fierce heat wave.

British linguist Timothy Francis Johns was invited by Wuhan University to give lectures to 400 people. But as many more people wanted to listen, the lecture was relayed by television to over one thousand.

During their stay in China, these specialists got together with their Chinese colleagues to discuss questions arising in a number of new subjects and to exchange teaching experience.

The Ministry of Education and the universities concerned took their guests to scenic spots, factories, schools and rural areas during weekends and holidays and at the end of their lecture tours, invited them to visit other places in China.

China has invited 70 more linguists from abroad to teach foreign languages in universities and colleges for one to two years.

The Ministry of Education is still extending scientific and cultural exchanges with other countries and inviting more professors and specialists to China.

- UNITED STATES

DIRECT FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN UNITED STATES INCREASES

OW291740Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Commerce Department announced yesterday that foreign direct investment in the United States increased 11 percent last year, according to Washington reports.

Foreign direct investment totalled 34.1 billion dollars at the end of last year, up from 30.8 billion dollars a year earlier. The Netherlands had invested in that country 7,091 million dollars by the end of 1977, compared with 6,255 million dollars at the end of 1976. Then came Britain, 6,337 million dollars, against 5,802 millions; Canada, 5,999 million dollars, against 4,907 millions; West Germany, 2,494 millions, against 2,097 millions; Switzerland, 2,400 millions, against 2,295 millions; France, 1,793 millions, against 1,570 millions; and Japan, 1,741 millions, against 1,178 millions.

Direct investment by the OPEC countries in the U.S. was 157 million dollars last year, down 3.7 per cent from the previous year.

Foreign investment in the United States has been increasing in the past few years. The bimonthly EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES in an article in its July-August issue says that Europeans' investments in the United States are massive and mostly direct, and are in lucrative firms. The article expects that the buying of U.S. enterprises by Europeans will continue to increase in the coming years.

NORTH ASIA

LIAO CHENG-CHIH ARTICLE CELEBRATES JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW271330Y Peking MCNA in English 1220 GMT 27 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Aug (MCINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, wrote an article to celebrate the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Entitled "When Drinking Water Never Forget Who Dug the Well," the article reads in full:

The Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty was signed in Peking on August 12. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress unanimously adopted the resolution on ratification of the treaty on August 16.

Chinese and Japanese leaders and prominent figures of all circles and the people of China and Japan have issued statements, made speeches and exchanged messages of greetings and held colourful activities to celebrate the signing of the treaty. Public reaction in various parts of the world also praise it. Facts show that the treaty is a happy event of significance for the people of China and Japan and all peace-loving people of the world.

The conclusion of the treaty is a political summing-up of relations between China and Japan, and demonstrates that good neighbourly relations between them are at a new starting point. It is important and has practical significance; it will have a far-reaching historical impact.

The conclusion of the treaty is the fruitful result of joint efforts by the governments and peoples of China and Japan over a long period.

When Sino-Japanese relations were in the process of being normalized, beloved Premier Chou En-lai remarked: "Don't forget those who dug the well when you drink water from it." Today, as the desire of the two people is realized, we want to pay respect to the memory of those who opened the road and built bridges for Sino-Japanese friendship.

Our great leader Chairman Mao and our beloved Premier Chou En-lai placed great hope on Sino-Japanese friendship and devoted much energy to developing the friendly relations between the two countries. Following the teachings of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, the people of China and personages in various fields showed great enthusiasm in enhancing the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

The Japanese people have made unremitting efforts for dozens of years, overcoming many obstacles and difficulties and making great contributions to Japanese-Chinese friendship.

After the war, when relations between the two countries were for a time abnormal, many Japanese friends and far-sighted political figures, defying pressure and upholding justice, came to visit China in efforts to develop Sino-Japanese friendship and promote the normalization of relations between the two countries. Some suffered and others even laid down their lives for this cause. Such names as Kenzo Matsumura, Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Tanzan Ishibashi and Inejiro Asanuma are recorded in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship. Last year, 90-year-old former Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama, even when he was confined to bed, showed concern for the conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty at an early date. These personages died before the treaty was signed, but what they did for Sino-Japanese friendship will always encourage those who are now working for this friendship.

There are also many old friends, good friends and friendly personages who constantly strive for China-Japan friendship. They are industrious people, laying the bricks for the mansion of Sino-Japanese friendship. Moving with the times, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka made a resolute policy decision and visited China with former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira and signed the Sino-Japanese joint statement in September 1972. This led to the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, opening a new page in the annals of their mutual relations. The contribution made by the Tanaka cabinet is indelible. The governments of the two countries later signed trade, aviation, navigation and fishery and other agreements through friendly talks held in accord with the principles of the joint statement. The neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries have been steadily consolidated and continue to grow. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda again took a resolute decision and sent Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda to visit China. The talks between the two sides were successful and the peace and friendship treaty, long desired by the people of the two countries, was finally signed.

At a time when we are jubilantly celebrating the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, we are impelled to express our high tribute and heartfelt thanks to all those who have contributed to China-Japan friendship.

Looking both back and to the future, we are full of confidence and strength. In the eastern part of the globe the two great nations of China and Japan have joined hands and this strength should not be underestimated. As Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda pointed out: "This is a great contribution not only to the future of the two countries, but to peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific region and the world." The inclusion of the anti-hegemony clause in particular as an important one in the treaty conforms to the wishes of the Chinese and Japanese people who are confronted with the menace of hegemonism, and has been heartily greeted by the people of other countries in Asia and the world who are being bullied and damaged by hegemonism.

Only Soviet social-imperialism is displeased. It is afraid of it and hates this clause, but can do nothing about it. Therefore, it has set its propaganda machinery into motion, attacking and slandering it frantically. But the great cause of the friendship between China and Japan and the great struggle against hegemony are surging historical tides that Soviet social-imperialism can in no way check.

The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty has laid the foundation stone for friendly relations between the two countries and created a bright golden bridge for friendly contacts and exchanges in all fields between the Chinese and Japanese people. Let us advance together along the wide highway of friendship between China and Japan toward a beautiful and bright future.

VICE PREMIER WANG CHEN MEETS JAPANESE OFFICIALS

OW300924Y Peking NCNA in English 0844 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Yutaka Hata, member of the House of Councillors, and Hideo Aoki, director of "Kokuzatusisya," here this morning.

Present on the occasion were Shen Yuan, president, and Chiang Tung and Char Che-min, council members, of the Chinese Society of Astronautics and Aeronautics, and Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The Japanese friends arrived in Peking on August 25 and will shortly leave Peking to visit other Chinese cities before going home.

SILK TRADE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH JAPAN

OW262804Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Japanese Government trade negotiation delegation left here for home today. The delegation arrived on August 23 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, during its stay in Peking, an agreement was reached on silk trade between China and Japan for 1978 through friendly consultation.

PRC GEOPHYSICS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN VISIT

OW291716Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chang Chin, leading member of the Geo-Physics Institute of the National Seismological Bureau, left here for Japan today with two other delegates to attend academic discussions on techniques for earthquake forecast and prevention of damages. They will also pay a friendship visit to Japan.

An Shi-guan, deputy director of the National Seismological Bureau, saw them off at the airport.

PRC SPACE FLIGHT SOCIETY DELEGATION LEAVES JAPAN

OW292135Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--The members of the Chinese Space Flight Society delegation left here for home in groups on August 25 and 29 after a friendly visit to Japan.

The delegation, led by Jen Hsin-min, president of the society, arrived here on August 5 at the invitation of the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchanges. During its stay in Japan, the delegation visited the space exposition held here.

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A meeting held on August 25 by the Japan Promotion Society for Space Development of the Federation of Economic Organizations, the Japan Space Flight Industrial Society, the Japan Space Flight Society, and the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchanges, head of the Chinese delegation Jen Hsin-min gave an account of the current situation and plan of China's space science. His speech was warmly applauded by the 300 people present at the meeting.

At a farewell reception given by the Chinese delegation on August 24, the leader of the delegation said: "I am convinced that with the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, a new situation will certainly appear for exchanges and cooperation in the field of space technology and trade between the two countries."

Kanetaka Ariyama, president of the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchanges, and Kawasaki, director of Aeronautical and Space Technology Research Institute of the Science and Technology Agency, spoke at the reception. They all hoped to further promote the friendly exchanges between the scientists of the two countries, and make a joint effort to enhance the development of space science to contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

FILM DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING TO ATTEND FESTIVAL IN JAPAN

OW231-37Y Peking NCNA in English 1410 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--A six-member Chinese film delegation led by Yuan Wenshu left here for Japan by air today to attend the second Chinese film festival to be held in that country.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Vice-Minister of Culture Szutu Hui-min.

JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION DEMANDS RETURN OF N. TERRITORIES

OW271758Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 27 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Aug (HSINHUA)--About four hundred people of various circles of Hokkaido, Japan, held a demonstration yesterday afternoon on the main street of Sapporo City, demanding that the Soviet Union return the northern territories to Japan, according to a TASS report.

Kuonryo Aino, parliamentary vice-foreign minister, Nachiro Dogakinai, governor of Hokkaido Prefecture, and Takeshi Itagaki, mayor of Sapporo, took part in the demonstration.

About four hundred people of all walks of life of Hokkaido held a rally in Otaru City on August 17, at which the conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty was greeted. They also expressed the determination to push forward the struggle for the recovery of the four northern islands.

NODONG SINMUN DEcries SENDING OF U.S. WAR MATERIALS TO S. KOREA

OW261745Y Peking NCNA in English 1615 GMT 26 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today denounces Washington for its decision to supply South Korea with "war stock materials."

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The Pentagon has recently declared that since 1979 to 1980 with military equipment, ammunition and "new weapons materials" including modern arms, rockets and innovated armament as "a counter-measure for pulling out U.S. troops stationed in South Korea," the commentary says.

While professing troop withdrawal, the United States is reinforcing its military build-up there, the commentary notes. This clearly shows that it is still attempting to perpetuate its occupation of South Korea and to use it as a colonial military base. The U.S. is also bent on creating "two Koreas" backed by "strength."

The commentary stresses that the decision of the U.S. imperialists seriously threatens the peace in Korea and the rest of Asia, increases tension in the region and obstructs peaceful reunification of Korea.

The commentary says: "The United States must cease forthwith its war preparations and withdraw as soon as possible all the U.S. troops and lethal weapons from South Korea."

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE 'ENCROACHMENT' ON CHINESE TERRITORY PROTESTED

TAI91614Y Peking NCPA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Aug--Lu Ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, on 29 Aug. lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese side against the serious incident of encroachment on Chinese territory and sovereignty by Vietnamese border public security personnel.

At a meeting he requested with Nguyen Tien, director of the Chinese Affairs Department of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Charge d'affaires Lu Ming also sternly repudiated the so-called "protest" lodged by the Vietnamese side on 23 August over the "incident" on the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Lu Ming sternly pointed out: The representations made by the Vietnamese side on 23 August over the Chinese-Vietnamese border 'incident,' after serious investigation by our side, have proved to be partly pure fabrications and partly gross distortions."

As to the 'incident' alleged by the Vietnamese side to have occurred on 12 August in the Shuining area, Napa County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, Lu Ming pointed out that it was purely a fabrication by the Vietnamese side. There was no contact between Chinese and Vietnamese public security personnel that day. He pointed out that the Shuining area is under Chinese jurisdiction. In this area there are Chinese villages, township, schools, political organs, schools and so forth. In the past few years, armed Vietnamese public security personnel have frequently intruded into the Shuining area and interfered with the normal life and production of the local residents. The Chinese side has all along exercised restraint on this issue. The Chinese side has on many occasions brought this issue up with the Vietnamese side and requested the Vietnamese side to stop encroaching on Chinese territory and sovereignty.

Concerning the incident in the Puyingting area, Pingxiang Municipality, Kwangsi, China, Lu Ming said that on 12 August a Chinese border patrol group was carrying out normal patrol duties in the Puyingting area on the Chinese side of the Chinese-Vietnamese border when 17 armed Vietnamese public security personnel intruded into Chinese territory and crudely interfered with the Chinese side's patrol and threatened it.

With regard to this serious incident, "we lodge a strong protest with the Vietnamese side and sternly request the Vietnamese side to take effective measures so that similar incidents don't occur."

Lu Ning finally pointed out: "While the Chinese and Vietnamese vice foreign ministers are negotiating on the issue of Chinese residents, the Vietnamese authorities have not only carried out sanguinary suppression of Chinese residents in the border region and created bloody incidents but have provoked conflicts along certain sections of the Chinese-Vietnamese border to create tension and deceive public opinion. This fully shows that the Vietnamese authorities are deliberately trying to further worsen relations between the two countries. The Vietnamese authorities should be held responsible for all consequences resulting from the encroachment on Chinese territory and sovereignty by Vietnamese border public security personnel."

VICTIMIZED CHINESE CONDEMN SRV AUTHORITIES' ATROCITIES'

OW300244Y Peking NCNA in English 0220 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondents Huang Hai-lin and Lin Yu-tung]

[Text] Hanning, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--A meeting was called at the Yu I Pass today by victimized Chinese nationals to vehemently condemn the Vietnamese authorities for ruthlessly suppressing them and driving them back to China by force on August 25.

Worker Kan Kun-chuan whose elder brother had been beaten to death said: "My elder brother Kan Kuang-chuan, 65, failed to get away because of his illness. On the morning of August 25, he was dragged to the highway, knocked about and kicked by Vietnamese public security men. He fell into the paddy-fields and received another beating as he managed to stand up. They threw him into a pool and hit his head with stones until he died. I saw all this with my own eyes on the mountain slope. How cruel the Vietnamese public security men are in persecuting the Chinese nationals.

Tang Chen-Mao, 66, condemned Vietnamese public security men for killing his son Tang Shih-san. As he spoke, his daughter-in-law Yen Ya-tai came up with her children and she was crying bitterly. The old man said: "My son Tang Shih-san, 37, had five children, the eldest 11 and the youngest only one year old. On the morning of August 25, as my son saw Vietnamese army men and public security men rushing up the mountain to chase us, he took one of his sons and ran for life. But when he returned to fetch the luggage, he was caught by them. A Vietnamese army man stabbed him in the back and another daggered him in the waist. He bled profusely. Seizing his hair, the army men dragged him away, beating him all along. They killed my son and even refused to give us his corpse. He left behind him his wife and five children. How can they make a living?" At this, all those present burst into tears.

Liu Sheng, a Chinese resident from Hai Phong, said: "On the morning of August 25, as I came down a mountain slope, I saw over ten Vietnamese public security men, knives and batons in hand, running after Chinese nationals. I saw six or seven of them striking and finally killing three children, all about ten years old. They threw the corpses into a shed by a pond on the eastern side of the highway and destroyed the shed to hide the corpses."

"Then," he went on, "several Vietnamese public security men chased after an old woman who was crying and running for life towards the Yu I Pass. They ruthlessly beat her with batons and daggered her. They killed her and then threw the corpse near a shed by the highway." Chinese residents, old and ill, women and children, who had nothing to defend themselves, were savagely killed by Vietnamese public security men. This has refuted the lie told by the Vietnamese authorities that "Chinese army men and hooligans made attacks and created trouble on Vietnamese territory."

One after another the injured Chinese denounced Vietnamese public security men for beating and killing Chinese nationals. Ma Chih-chiang, a young Chinese national from Ho Chi Minh City, got soundly beaten. One finger of his right hand was cut off. Hsiang Yu-chia, a young Chinese national from Hoanh Bo of Quang Ninh Province was injured with stones in the left knee. All these atrocities committed by the Vietnamese authorities have aroused great indignation among the victimized Chinese present at the meeting.

The Chinese nationals thoroughly refuted at the meeting the Vietnamese authorities' distortion of the truth of sanguinarily suppressing Chinese nationals outside the Yu I Pass. To deceive the world public opinion, Hanoi trumped up the lie that "the Chinese policemen and hooligans made trouble at the checkpoints and pulled down tents of the Hao and smashed their things." Peasants Chang Hua-lin and Chang Shu-Kuei from Quang Ninh Province said: "We were forcibly driven to China by Vietnamese public security men without taking anything with us. The Vietnamese authorities sent trucks to take away the money and belongings of Chinese nationals. Vietnamese public security men and military men destroyed the sheds of the Chinese residents and damaged their motorcycles, bicycles and furniture. They cut luggage and bags with bayonets and seized anything valuable. Moreover, they took away by force a truck load of cooked rice and vegetables supplied by China, and ate them up. What a nauseating sight!"

NCNA COMMENTARY SCORES SRV'S DOUBLEDEALING TACTICS

OW292042Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA reporter's commentary: "Negotiations Used To Cover Violence; Violence Replaces Negotiations--On the Vietnamese Authorities' Dual Tactics"]

[Text] Peking, 29 Aug--During the negotiations between China and Vietnam at the vice foreign minister level, the Vietnamese representative made a gesture and proposed that the two sides issue an "appeal to those who cannot go to China to return to their original places of residence." But at the Chinese-Vietnamese border, large numbers of Vietnamese soldiers and police were ordered to violently and cruelly slaughter Chinese residents stranded on the Vietnamese side of the border and drive all of them into China.

Holding talks on the issue of Chinese residents while using violence against Chinese residents--this is no contradiction as far as Vietnamese authorities are concerned. They regard violence and negotiation as two mutually supporting tactics, to be used alternately or simultaneously with one ultimate purpose; namely, to get rid of the several thousand victimized Chinese residents stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Chinese-Vietnamese border, either forcibly moving them to other places and continuing to discriminate against and persecute them or driving them into China. To the Vietnamese side, the heart of the matter is to settle the issue through violence, and the talks are a cover for violence.

The Vietnamese side has long been stepping up its preparations to use violence under the smokescreen of the talks. On the morning of 25 August, when the Vietnamese side carried out a large-scale violent slaughter and expulsion of Chinese residents at the Yu I Pass, the Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN published an eye-catching editorial. The editorial said that "international reactionary forces" "directed the counter-revolutionaries and bad elements among Chinese residents to use the 'victimized Chinese residents' concocted by the Chinese authorities to vigorously spread rumors, create an atmosphere of panic among the masses and public media and make trouble in a number of places, especially in the northern border region," and that "it is necessary to heighten our vigilance and make further efforts to do good work in maintaining political security and social order." This was both a signal for the Vietnamese authorities to take large-scale violent actions and a move to prepare public opinion for violent actions.

In fact, since mid-August the Vietnamese authorities have sent large numbers of soldiers and police to the Yu I Pass and the northern border region. On the road between (Tungsteng) and the Vietnamese border checkpoint, there has been heavy traffic of both large and small Vietnamese vehicles. Entire groups of victimized Chinese residents stranded at the border area have been violently abducted on many occasions. On 24 August, Vietnamese railway authorities announced that they were ordered to stop as of that day all consignments of goods between Hanoi and Pinghsiang. On the afternoon of the day when the Yu I Pass incident occurred, consignments of goods were resumed. Before the Yu I Pass incident, for a time they stopped selling tickets from Hanoi to China via the Yu I Pass to foreign travelers, which was in fact a security measure taken by the Vietnamese side while it was making preparations for large-scale violent actions.

In the meantime, at the negotiating table, the Vietnamese delegation has also played various tricks to stall for time and cover up its violent actions. To begin with, it was the Chinese delegation that first suggested at the start of the negotiations to quickly solve the problem of the victimized Chinese residents stranded on the Vietnamese side of the border. At the second and third sessions, the Chinese delegation put forward concrete proposals to solve the problem, requesting the Vietnamese side to send these victimized Chinese residents back to their original places of residence, properly settle them and openly, clearly and reliably guarantee their personal safety.

But when the Vietnamese side proposed that both China and Vietnam issue a joint "appeal" to the victimized overseas Chinese, it unleashed one poisonous arrow after another at the Chinese side: On the one hand, it slandered China for "directing" overseas Chinese "to hang around the passes" and made unreasonable demands that China "open the passes" on the border so that the Vietnamese side could continue to force at will and on a large-scale the overseas Chinese who have not fulfilled the necessary formalities for their entry into China to cross into China and continue to sneak Vietnamese special agents into China to make trouble; on the other hand, it "called" on the overseas Chinese to return to their original places of residence but offered no guarantees for their lives and safety. Guided by its strong sincerity to resolve the issue, the Chinese delegation pointed out that it was ready to study the Vietnamese side's "proposal" and then discuss it later.

It was totally unexpected that the Vietnamese side, with ulterior motives in mind, distorted and adulterated the Chinese delegation's statement and, after the meeting, hurriedly issued a public statement alleging that the Chinese side had accepted its demands.

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Moreover, in order to deliberately create confusion, the Vietnamese side broadcast to Overseas Chinese stranded at the border passes the "appeal" unilaterally prepared by Vietnam. As expected, at about 1800 on the same day Vietnamese public security personnel violently beat and injured victimized Overseas Chinese outside the Yu I Pass and once again forced them to storm the pass. This certainly was not a "coincidence." But these carefully engineered doubledealing tactics by the Vietnamese side failed to drive all the victimized Overseas Chinese across the border into China. After carefully studying the Vietnamese side's proposal concerning the "appeal," Chung Hsi-tung, head of the Chinese delegation, on 23 August proposed to Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese delegation, that both sides issue an "announcement." Hoang Bich Son hypocritically expressed a willingness to accept the form of the "announcement" and to discuss its content at the fourth meeting, which was scheduled for 25 August. He even said: "Today we have many points in common." Why did the Vietnamese delegation, which had taken a tough stand at the negotiating table, suddenly become "reasonable?" The truth was that they were hiding a murderous intention behind their smile; they were sharpening their knives and making preparations for the large-scale, bloody suppression that occurred at the Yu I Pass on 25 August. After this scheme was turned into a shocking incident, Hoang Bich Son put on a long face and announced at the fourth meeting on 26 August that the Chinese side's proposal to issue an "announcement" "was totally unacceptable."

In fact, it was totally unnecessary for the Vietnamese side to announce its rejection of the proposal, because beyond the Yu I Pass the Vietnamese armed forces had achieved through violence the purpose of abducting and driving away the victimized Overseas Chinese stranded on the border, a purpose that the Vietnamese side had failed to achieve at the negotiating table.

This is the true state of the struggle waged over the issue of the victimized Overseas Chinese stranded on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese authorities are smugly acclaiming their performance. However, their "sincerity" at the negotiations, which they have tried hard to decorate before the world, has been completely erased by their violent actions.

CANADIAN PRESS: 'VIETNAM STATEMENT REFUTES SOVIET SLANDER'

04261749V Peking MCNA in English 1730 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Press Department of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea was authorized to issue a statement yesterday, refuting the vicious Soviet slanders against Kampuchea, according to a broadcast of Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The statement said that the Soviet news agency TASS broadcast an article carried in the PRAVDA newspaper, "Soviet Slanders Against Kampuchea," which "insulted the national dignity of the Kampuchean people and meddled in the internal affairs of Kampuchea."

It added that the TASS, the PRAVDA and other Soviet journals and T.V. stations had repeatedly and unscrupulously intervened in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and opposed the revolution of Kampuchea and its stand of independence, self-reliance and mastering its own destiny.

The statement pointed out that during the war for Kampuchean national liberation, the Soviet mass media supported the traitorous Lon Nol clique--the lackey of U.S. imperialism, and were antagonistic to the Kampuchean revolution and the Kampuchean people. After liberation, the Soviet propaganda apparatus, while smearing Kampuchea, supported and encouraged the aggressive and expansionist Vietnam in its invasions of Kampuchea and its attempt at incorporating Kampuchea into the so-called "Indochina federation."

The statement said that towards these unfriendly and hostile acts, Kampuchea had been restrained, tolerant and sober in line with its desire of being friendly with the Soviet people. Ignoring all this, however, the slanders and hostility of the Soviet leadership and propaganda against Kampuchea were ever increasing.

The statement declared that the Kampuchean people and government would never allow any country to interfere in its internal affairs or to encroach upon its sovereignty, "let alone sitting idly in face of the hostility on the part of the expansionist power and its accomplice, which were against Democratic Kampuchea but were supporting Vietnam in its aggression, expansion and annexation of Kampuchea."

ASEAN PROMOTES COOPERATION, FORMS AUTOMOTIVE FEDERATION

OW271752Y Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 27 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Aug (HSINHUA)--The ASEAN Automotive Federation established in 1976 by the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has worked out a program of complementation, according to which the five countries will produce standardized car parts.

This is the first step towards an effective cooperation in the regional car industry which is encouraged by the five ASEAN governments.

It is estimated that the annual increase of demand for cars in this region is 10 to 15 percent. By 1980, 700,000 new cars and lorries will be needed.

However, as Third World countries, their underdeveloped industries cannot satisfy such a big market by each country's own strength. Therefore, they decided two years ago to pool together their efforts to develop the regional automobile industry.

At its second meeting held in Manila this year, the ASEAN Automotive Federation decided a division of labour among the five countries to produce 32 kinds of automobile parts.

The ASEAN countries also seek assistance from Japan and Western European countries. The federation has decided to absorb advanced technique by establishing cooperation with Japan and Western European car factories, or building joint automobile plants with them in the ASEAN region.

Despite many difficulties facing the ASEAN countries in developing automobile industry, these countries have achieved good results through years of cooperation. A Filipino personage from the industrial circles said that so long as the five ASEAN countries unite as one, the ASEAN-made automobile will surely run all over the vast expanse of ASEAN land.

EUROPE

NCNA, PEOPLE'S DAILY FEATURE ON HUA'S YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

OW291259Y Peking NCNA in English 1126 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA and PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondents: "Glowing Prospects for Sino-Yugoslav Relations--Notes on Chairman Hua's Visit to Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Brioni, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--As if to heighten the beauty of Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast, a string of "pearls" was flung offshore. It is the Brioni islands where Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has spent three refreshing days with President Tito in friendly communion. They exchanged views and opinions cordially while cruising the blue Adriatic in the invigorating sea breeze.

This morning, Chairman Hua reluctantly bade farewell to his hospitable host and the breath-taking seascape and flew to his next destination with unforgettable impressions of the Yugoslav people's profound friendship for the Chinese people, thus ending his nine-day fruitful visit to this country.

A year earlier, President Tito at the advanced age of 85 travelled a long way to pay a visit to our country and met with Chairman Hua for the first time, adding a new chapter to the annals of friendly cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Yugoslavia. After the elapse of exactly one year, the highest leaders of the two countries met again and held several rounds of talks, pushing to a new peak the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Yugoslavia. This is an important event not only in the basic interests of our two peoples but also in the interests of the people all over the world. Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia was the first ever made by the highest leader of our country to that country. It is only natural that the visit was described as a historic one that drew world attention.

Flowers, Dances and Friendly Sentiments

Since the announcement of Chairman Hua's planned visit to Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav people had been looking forward to it with joy. Many Yugoslav friends have learned to sing Chinese songs and write welcoming slogans in Chinese. Some have learned to speak in Chinese "Long live the friendship between the two peoples of Yugoslavia and China!" and "Warm welcome to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" The scenario of a documentary film depicting the history of the "Beograd" agricultural combine had been translated into Chinese by the latter's staff in anticipation of Chairman Hua's visit to the combine. Soprano Djuric dearly keeps a photo of herself taken together with Premier Chou En-lai during her performance tour of China 20-odd years ago. In order to welcome Chairman Hua, she has learned to sing the songs "The North Wind Blows" and "Tie on the Red Ribbon" from the opera "The White-Haired Girl." Before Chairman Hua's visit to the Zmaj agricultural machinery plant, the workers cleaned all the machines and put a miniature Chinese flag and Yugoslav flag on each machine. Milorad, a young worker, said: "Despite our youth, we know about the revolution and struggle of China. We know that you and we have common tasks and common targets. We deem it an honour to receive the highest leader of your great country and your great people."

In the capital of Belgrade, in Macedonia's Skopje or in Zagreb where Comrade Tito had carried out revolutionary activities in his early years, people in national costume lined the streets to welcome the Chinese chairman and cheered again and again: "Tito--Hua Kuo-feng!" On August 22, President Tito personally accompanied Chairman Hua in an open car to meet the citizens of Belgrade. Chairman Hua asked President Tito to sit down, but despite his advanced age, the latter remained standing.

He drew Chairman Hua's attention to the crowds on the streets and the many windows looking out of tall buildings, all of whom eager to give a warm welcome to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. The Chinese guests were deeply moved by all this. August is vacation time in Belgrade. Nearly half of the city's population had gone to the seaside or to the country and students were having their summer holidays. And yet 300,000 to 400,000 people turned out to greet the Chinese guests. This is unprecedented for a city of 1.2 million people. An old lady kissed a Chinese woman comrade silently, while tears of joy glistened in her eyes. The manifestation of such profound friendship reached another pinnacle as Chairman Hua set foot on the soil of Skopje, capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The local papers frontpaged a banner headline in Chinese that day: "Warm Welcome to Our Friends!" Almost the whole city turned out to greet the guests from afar. Babies in the arms of their mothers waved miniature flags at the Chinese guests.

When Chairman Hua visited the "October 11" motorcoach plant, Chinese music was played incessantly through loudspeakers. A group of girls in their holiday best saw the Chinese chairman off at the gate of the plant and sang in Chinese: "The five-star red flag is fluttering in the breeze...."

A milling crowd gathered at the square in front of a shopping centre to greet Chairman Hua in late afternoon. Cheers, songs and shouts of warm welcome burst out here and there when the Chinese party chairman came out of the department store and walked across the street to the Republic Executive Council Building. The crowd remained at the entrance of the building until Chairman Hua emerged from it several hours later. Many Yugoslav friends told us that it was as if during a festival of the Yugoslav peoples that cities and factories were decorated with so many colourful banners and slogans and so many people out to greet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. To be more precise, it was a grand occasion of Sino-Yugoslav friendship.

Similar Path in Revolutionary Struggle

The deep root of Sino-Yugoslav amity may be traced back to their parallel revolutionary struggles decades ago. During his visit, Chairman Hua has more than once drawn attention to the similarity in the experience and struggles of the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples under comparable conditions.

For centuries, Yugoslavia had been under foreign rule. The cutthroat contention among these powers made the Balkans once known as the world's "powder keg." The deep distress of the Yugoslavs then living in this "powder keg" can be easily imagined.

In the military museum in Belgrade, Chairman Hua spent a long time looking at the firelocks, muskets, and home-made bombs and mines as well as a crude underground printing press. The exhibits revive a soul-stirring past familiar to the Chinese people.

In their life-and-death struggle, the Yugoslav people led by the Communist Party with Comrade Tito at the helm founded their own political regime and their own army and eventually freed their country by their own efforts. Their struggle was a close parallel to what the Chinese people had gone through and accomplished under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party in their war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

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In the past week, Chairman Hua and President Tito recalled together the heroic struggles when the two peoples encouraged and supported each other. The LIBERATION DAILY, the then organ of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party published in Yenan, had carried reports on the dauntless struggle of the Yugoslav people and the inspiring victories they won in their fight against foreign invaders. In Yugoslavia, too, fighters in their most trying moments often felt their courage rising and their confidence in victory enhanced when they talked about the Long March of the Chinese Red Army. Sometimes, when they learned of the liberation of a Chinese town, they tacked on the map a little red flag if they could find the place marked on it.

The heroic Chinese and Yugoslav peoples have both battled their way to power. Both have been making efforts to apply Marxism-Leninism to their specific conditions and build socialism in their respective countries. They share the same goal of communism. That is why Chairman Hua has declared in this country that both the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples love peace, cherish the independence and liberty of their own countries, oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and hegemonism, and oppose the policy of aggression and war and the carving up of the world or dividing it into spheres of influence. They support the struggles of all oppressed nations and people for liberation. That is why common ground dominates their respective appraisals of the international situation.

Growing Prospects for Understanding and Cooperation

The Chinese and Yugoslav leaders' exchange of visits has gone a long way in fostering lasting and stable relations of cooperation in all fields between the two countries. The agreements concluded by the two governments during Chairman Hua's current visit here last week insure new and wide possibilities for their economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

When the fascist hordes were driven out of Yugoslavia, the country was no better off than China was in its pre-liberation days. Yet, thanks to the heroism, devotion and untiring efforts of the Yugoslav people under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, the country has emerged, in three decades, as one with modern industry and agriculture. It has evolved a system of socialist self-management which suits its specific conditions.

Now, the Chinese people led by Chairman Hua, have embarked on a new long March toward the modernization of their country's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. In the course of building socialism, the Chinese and the Yugoslav people have much to learn from and cooperate with each other.

During his visit to Yugoslavia and other establishments, Chairman Hua praised their achievements and under the leadership of Comrade Tito and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He emphatically pointed to the wide possibilities for Sino-Yugoslav cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry, science and technology, and culture.

While touring the electrical-engineering enterprise of "Rade Koncar" in Zagreb, Chairman Hua said that Sino-Yugoslav cooperation has just begun and the two countries will do much more to further it. As China is to undertake a considerable number of projects, he added, prospects for this cooperation is heartening.

In the October 11 motorcoach plant in Skopje, he got on a coach to be sent to Peking for a Yugoslav industrial exhibition and spoke in glowing terms of economic cooperation between the two countries.

At the same time, President Tito declared that a solid foundation has been laid for this cooperation in various fields, adding that he looked forward to its swifter growth.

On the initiative of the leaders of the two countries, earnest efforts have been made in the past year to enhance mutual understanding and strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Delegations of various trades and professions have exchanged visits one after another. In the past eight months alone, dozens of Chinese delegations and study groups have visited this country and the Liaoning acrobatic troupe is now on a performance tour here.

In Skopje, Chairman Hua received with deep appreciation a gift copy of Chairman Mao Tsetung's poems rendered in Macedonian by Comrade Popovski, minister of culture of the Macedonian Republic. The booklet, exquisitely printed, bound and illustrated, has come off the press only recently.

Minister Popovski told your correspondents that to undertake the translation, he had spent much time studying the history of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle and the life of Chairman Mao.

In the Republic of Serbia, the Chinese chairman received also a gift copy of a Chinese-Serbian dictionary.

The two gifts, it is learned, are only among a number of new publications on China and translations of outstanding Chinese works.

Chairman Hua's 9-day visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with President Tito represent a new milestone on the highway of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav people of different nationalities are effusive in their expressions of esteem and admiration for the chairman, calling him "the worthy successor to Mao Tsetung," "an outstanding revolutionary," "the strategist bringing great order (to China)" and "guide for the new Long March." They heartily acclaim the Chinese people's impressive achievements under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Hua, hail Sino-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation and sincerely wish to contribute what they can to this friendship.

Sino-Yugoslav friendship has taken deep root in the hearts of the people of the two countries.

ITALIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

AU290740Y Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 29 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Peking, 29 Aug (APCA) An Italian delegation headed by Health Minister Tina Anselmi has arrived in Peking on an unofficial visit with an itinerary expected to include stopovers in south China.

The delegation is made up of the deputy speaker of the Rome Senate, Tullia Romagnoli Carettoni, members of Parliament Susanna Agnelli and Emma Bonino, high school principal Lidia Franceschi--the mother of a university student killed in disorders in Milan five years ago--and writer Lucia Mariotti.

The women were invited to China by "the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries". The nature of the Italian delegation, representing a range of political parties and social sectors, is in keeping with the association's aim of "tear[ing] up contacts between the two nations alongside relations developed through official visits.

Another group of Italian visitors, including members of Parliament, labor officials and cultural figures, invited by the same "friendship association," has been in China for the past week. An official Rome delegation, headed by Education Minister Mario Perini, is now in Peking for consultation on the governmental level exploring ways and means toward future Italian-Chinese cooperation in the areas of education, technology and culture.

This more articulated type of exchange with Italian and other nations is expected to be expanded following the autumn round of national congresses of the Chinese "mass organizations" dismantled during the Cultural Revolution, labor organizations and the women's and students' federations.

After these organizations' national congresses in the autumn, they will be in positions to reopen contacts on the international level. Giorgio Benvenuto, the secretary general of one of Italy's big three labor unions, "UIL," was informed a few days ago that following the Federation of Trade Unions Congress in November, relations will be reopened on the bilateral level with international labor. New ties are also slated to be established by the Women's Federation after the national congress in September.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG ARRIVES IN IRAN 29 AUGUST

OW291318Y Peking NCNA in English 1310 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here at 17:00 local time this afternoon by special plane from Yugoslavia for an official friendship visit to Iran at the invitation of the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. Chairman Hua was warmly welcomed at the airport by His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Welcoming Reception

OW291604Y Peking NCNA in English 1556 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, flew in here by special plane at 17:00 local time this afternoon from Pula, Yugoslavia, for an official friendship visit to Iran at the invitation of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The shahanshah arrived at the royal VIP lounge of the Mehrabad airport several minutes before the special plane landed to wait for Chairman Hua's arrival.

The special plane touched down smoothly at the runway. The shahanshah walked to the rampside and cordially shook hands with Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua said: "I am very pleased to visit your country." The shahanshah answered: "I welcome you. I have been waiting for you to come." A young Iranian girl presented a bouquet to Chairman Hua.

Today, the national flags of China and Iran hung side by side on the Tehran airport building. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The shahanshah and Chairman Hua walked on the red carpet to the rostrum. The band played the national anthems of China and Iran. A 21-gun salute was fired. In the company of the shahanshah, Chairman Hua reviewed the guard of honour.

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Then Chairman Hua, accompanied by the shahanshah, left the airport in an open car for the Shahyad Monument. Waving national flags of the two countries, welcoming crowds lined both sides of the road. They cheered the distinguished Chinese guests.

Among high-ranking Iranian officials and officers welcoming Chairman Hua at the airport were Jaafar Sharif-Emami, prime minister; Abdollah Riyazi, Majlis speaker; Amir-'Abbas Hoveyda, minister of the Imperial Court; Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu, minister of foreign affairs; General Gholam Reza Azhari, chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of Imperial Iranian Armed Forces; Lt. General Mohsen Hashemi-Nezhad, the chief of the imperial household and general military aide to H.I.M. the shahanshah; Amir Aslan Afshar, grand master of ceremonies of H.I.M. the shahanshah; Nosratollah Moinian, chief of the private Secretariat of H.I.M. the shahanshah; and Lt. General Abdol Ali Badrei, the commander of the Imperial Guard.

Present was Chinese Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu. Principle members of Chairman Hua's party arriving here were Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzupyang, vice-chairman of National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of machine-building industry.

Another grand ceremony was held at the Shahyad Monument. Tehran Mayor Javad Shahrestani made a speech, saying: "I am very glad to welcome you on behalf of the people in Tehran. Your visit is a symbol of friendship between our two ancient Asian countries. May China prosper under Your Excellency's leadership." Then he presented to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng the golden key to the city of Tehran and a huge silver plate for holding fruit--a gift from the citizens of Tehran.

Thousands of citizens thronged the area around the monument and waved and clapped to the Chinese guests.

After the ceremony, Chairman Hua, accompanied by the shahanshah, flew by helicopter to the guest house--the Golestan Palace.

At the palace, the shahanshah and Chairman Hua conversed cordially for a while.

Today, the main streets of Tehran were festively decked with national flags of China and Iran. Along the Pahlavi Avenue, the longest street in the city, colourful flags matched green pine trees and cypresses, adding colour to the scene.

CHAIRMAN HUA, SHAH HOLD FIRST SESSION OF TALKS

OW301900Y Peking NCA in English 0945 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, started talks with Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shahanshah of Iran, at the Sa'dabad Palace here this morning.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

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Chairman Hua and the shahanshah expressed satisfaction with the development in recent years of the friendly relations between the two countries. They exchanged views on further developing these relations, on expanding exchange and cooperation between the two countries in economic, scientific and technological, trade and cultural fields, and on other matters of common concern.

The Chinese chairman invited the shahanshah and the shahbanu to visit China at a time they deemed convenient. Shahanshah Pahlavi accepted the invitation with pleasure, saying: "We will visit China when the opportunity comes so as to revitalize the over 2,000 year-old friendship between us."

Present at the talks were Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-wang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Szechwan province; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, deputy director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Jun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry; and Chiao Jo-yu, Chinese ambassador to Iran.

Taking part in the talks on the Iranian side were Amir Kazem Khosrowshahi [as received], minister for foreign affairs; Mohammad Reza Vishka'i, minister for commerce; Manouchehr Zelli, deputy foreign minister for political affairs; Jaafar Nadim, deputy foreign minister for international economic affairs; Ganjehyi, deputy minister for commerce; and Mehmed Esfendia'i, Iranian ambassador to China.

Before the talks began, the shahanshah and Chairman Hua had a cordial and friendly chat in the shah's office.

CHAIRMAN HUA LAYS WREATH AT REZA SHAH MAUSOLEUM

FW300358Y Peking NCHA in English 0839 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 30 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng this morning placed a wreath at the mausoleum of His Majesty Reza Shah the Great, father of Iranian Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

On his arrival at the mausoleum, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by Iranian Foreign Minister Amir Kazem Khosrowshahi [as received], was met at the entrance of the mausoleum by His Imperial Highness Prince Abdorreza Pahlavi, brother of the shahanshah of Iran.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, deputy director Chang Yao-tzu and Ambassador to Iran Chiao Jo-yu were present at the ceremony.

After laying the wreath, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited the chamber where articles used by His Majesty Reza Shah the Great are exhibited.

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SHAH HOSTS GRAND BANQUET FOR CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG

Gift Exchange

OW292014Y Peking NCNA in English 2005 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--Their Majesties the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Shahbanu Farah Pahlavi gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council. The banquet was held at the Golestan Palace where Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is staying.

The Chinese chairman was met by the shahanshah and the shahbanu at the gate of the banquet hall.

Both the shahanshah and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng spoke at the banquet. They dwelt on friendly relations between Iran and China dating back to the ancient times as well as recent new developments between the two countries.

Before the banquet began, the shahanshah and Chairman Hua exchanged presents. The shahanshah presented Chairman Hua with a silk carpet. Chairman Hua presented the shahanshah with, among other things, a relic--a yellow-glazed pottery camel. "This relic of the early Tang Dynasty (seventh century A.D.) shows," Chairman Hua said, "that camels were the chief means of transport on the silk route linking China and countries in the west in ancient times. This is a symbol of long-standing friendship between China and Iran." The shahanshah replied: "It is a vivid and marvelous present."

The national anthems of the two countries were played.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

After the banquet, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party were entertained at a soiree. Iranian artistes gave a performance of Iranian songs and dances.

Present at the banquet were members of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's party, including Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Szechwan Province; and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs.

Attending the banquet were His Imperial Highness Prince Abdorreza Pahlavi, brother of the shahanshah, and his wife; and Madame Farideh Diba, mother of the shahbanu.

Also present were Jaafar Sharif Emami, prime minister; Amir-'Abbas Hoveyda, minister of the Imperial Court; and Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu, minister of foreign affairs.

Text of Shah's Banquet Speech

OW291949Y Peking NCNA in English 1928 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 29 Aug (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shahanshah of Iran, at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

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Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

It gives the shahbanu and myself great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency in our country.

You have now come to our country, not only as the head of state of a great and friendly nation, but your presence here is also a reminder of a most ancient friendship between two nations, who have a relationship going back a few thousand years. There can rarely be found a similar example in the history of the world.

Iran and China as two great geographical, political and cultural units have created such genuine and fertile culture and civilization during the past long centuries, that, as evidenced by history, world civilization, to a great extent, is indebted to them. This same history always confirms that these two civilizations, since the very beginning, have been linked together and influenced each other deeply.

More than two thousand years ago, Chang Chien, the Chinese general and traveler, wrote his travel book concerning his 10-year long visit to Iran during the Parthian period. In the course of centuries the few thousand kilometer long silk road, traversing mountains, deserts, and plateaus has witnessed the continuous diplomatic, commercial intellectual and artistic exchanges between the peoples of Iran and China. During this period numerous diplomatic missions were exchanged between the two countries and numerous caravans carried the goods of both parties, and groups of thinkers, and artists made this road the link of thought, culture and art of the two nations. Existence of many historical relics of Mithraism, Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism remaining in various parts of China is a reminder of this fact.

The art of the miniatures of Iran, as we all know, was inspired largely by Chinese paintings. The literature of Iran is so linked with China that in Persian classical works, almost everywhere, China has been discussed. After the suspension of commerce on the silk road, Persian commercial ships, by navigating the Persian Gulf route to Canton and vice-versa, continued this ancient commercial and cultural link between the two peoples. For centuries many Iranians went to China by these ships and resided there. As a remarkable example we can mention the large Iranian community in the beautiful city of Hangchow on the shores of the Pacific. Numerous Persian tablets of this period are still extant there.

The participation of the vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China in the ceremonies in 1971 marking the 2500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire, in fact was a renewal of our ancient historical links. Likewise, the visit of the shahbanu of Iran to China in the subsequent year heralded the message of our nation to an ancient friend. I wish to take this opportunity to express the heartfelt gratitude of the shahbanu, myself and the Iranian nation for the friendly and warm hospitality extended to the shahbanu and her retinue in your country. From the time of the shahbanu's visit until now, almost regularly, high ranking diplomats and personages in the economic, parliamentary, sports and art circles of the two countries have exchanged visits. During the same period of time vast commercial, economic and cultural cooperation has been formed between the two countries. The commercial agreement concluded in 1973 between Iran and China has widely elevated the level of our commercial exchanges. The joint economic committee is regularly pursuing its activities. A direct air service, which, by right, could be regarded as the silk road of the present era, links Tehran and Peking since the year 1973.

In your present visit, a cultural agreement will be signed between the two countries, which in fact will be a document signifying the renewal of the links between the two very ancient cultures of the world. The discussions regarding scientific and technical cooperation between Iran and China are well advanced and an agreement will shortly be signed. Thus our fruitful and constructive cooperation is continued for the benefit of both countries.

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

It is needless to state that your country, the largest of the world from the point of view of population, has achieved a high standing in political, economic, industrial, scientific and other fields in the international arena, and is growing in strength through its vast potentials and natural resources and with unremitting national efforts. The progress achieved by your country and people in this manner is worthy of praise and respect and naturally we, as a friendly nation, look upon these with great interest. Likewise, the progress of our country has been repeatedly lauded by the high authorities of your country.

Our friendly understanding regarding constructive cooperation and peaceful coexistence and the firm declared policy of your country in regard to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, to remain a zone of stability and security, the maintenance of which in this region should be vested solely in the littoral countries, is an evidence of this mutual understanding.

Just as Your Excellency knows, Iran's independent national policy is based on the charter of the United Nations. She follows the principles of mutual respect, cooperation in cultural, scientific, technological and economic fields, peaceful coexistence and keeping friendly relations with countries with different social and political systems and ideology. For maintaining peace and stability and for securing a better and happy life for the people of various countries we are always willing to maintain friendly relations and cooperation with all countries.

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman,

As a leader of one of the biggest countries of the world and in a historical phase of vast national reconstruction, you have undertaken an immense responsibility, which you are so ably shouldering. On behalf of my people and myself, I wish you every success in this endeavour. I shall be glad if you would convey the same wishes from the Iranian people to your great nation.

I wish health and happiness for you, Mr. Chairman, and progress and welfare for the friendly nation of China, and further expansion of friendship and cooperation between our two nations.

Text of Hua's Banquet Speech

022919Z 29 Aug 78 Peking WONA in English 1856 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 29 Aug (SIPRUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the banquet given here in his honour on their imperial wedding the shahanshah and shahbanu of Iran this evening:

Your Excellency Mr. Chairman of the Shahanshah and Shahbanu:

It is with great pleasure that we have come to your country on an official visit at the kind invitation of his imperial majesty the shahanshah. I avail myself of this opportunity to express heartfelt thanks to his imperial majesty and convey the Chinese people's friendly greetings and high regards to the people of Iran. I would also like to thank most sincerely his imperial majesty for the warm and friendly speech he has just made and thank their imperial majesties, the imperial government and people of Iran for according us such a warm welcome and kind hospitality.

Iran is a country with a long history and ancient civilization. The industrious and intelligent Iranian people created the magnificent Persian culture, a valuable contribution to human civilization. In modern times, your country suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression. But the Iranian people never submitted, they fought heroically, defeated the forces of aggression and defended the independence of their country. Today, under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah, the Iranian people have scored gratifying successes in safeguarding the country's independence and sovereignty, protecting their national resources and building their country. Iran is playing a role of increasing importance in international affairs. The Chinese Government and people view with delight all the successes and progress of the Iranian Government and people, and we sincerely wish Iran new and greater achievements along your road of independent development and building a modernized Iran.

The friendship between the Chinese and Iranian peoples is of long standing. More than two thousand years ago, envoys of friendship from China had visited Iran. Szuma Chien, a famous historian of the Han Dynasty, wrote vivid accounts in his historical records about the prosperity of the Iranian people, who grew rice and wheat, had a developed agriculture, sailed and travelled to faraway countries to carry on trade and used silver coins as their currency. These contacts between our countries persisted for twenty centuries, as can be seen from the numerous references in the historical records of the various dynasties of our country. In the annals of our bilateral relations are only records of friendship, sympathy and mutual support. Among the relics unearthed in China in recent years along the ancient silk road are Persian coins and gold and silver utensils. These historical facts bear witness to the developed state of economic and cultural contacts between our two countries in ancient times and to the friendship that has existed between us for many generations.

In modern times, the traditional contacts between our two countries were temporarily blocked and undermined because we both suffered from imperialist invasion and oppression. Now, it is for a source of great satisfaction that the friendship between our two countries is revived with added lustre under new historical conditions thanks to the joint concern shown by the Chinese people's great leader, the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, and their beloved premier, the late Chou En-lai, and his imperial majesty the shahanshah and that the political, economic and cultural relations between our two countries are developing at a rapid pace, and there exists a solid basis for the further development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

I am very pleased that during my visit, an agreement on cultural cooperation between our two countries on cultural cooperation between our two countries is to be signed which will be followed by the signing of an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between us soon afterwards. Looking ahead into the future, we have every reason to believe that the friendly relations between China and Iran will deepen and broaden and that the friendship between our two peoples will stand the test of time.

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Your Imperial Majesty, China is a developing country belonging to the Third World. We need a prolonged peaceful international environment to build our country and improve the living standards of our people. In international affairs, it has been our consistent desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. We have always held that there must be equality among all countries, regardless of size or strength, that the big should not bully the small, the strong should not oppress the weak; and that the affairs of a country should be handled by its people, the affairs of a region should be handled by the countries of that region and the affairs of the world should be settled by all the countries through consultation. We are firmly opposed to the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by big power hegemonism and are resolutely against their interfering in the internal affairs and trampling on the sovereignty and dignity of other countries under whatever pretext. Judging by the laws of historical development, aggression bears the seed of defeat, and the aggressors are inevitably punished by history. However strong and mighty the aggressors may seem for the moment, the end result is always contrary to their expectations, and they will never escape their doom.

Your Imperial Majesty, China is currently at a new stage of development in which we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. The Chinese people have started on a new Long March and are striving to turn China into a powerful modernized socialist country by the end of this century. We rely on our own strength in building our country while wishing at the same time to learn from abroad their advanced science and technology and everything else that is advanced. Let our two countries strengthen our friendship and cooperation, learn from and support each other and advance together triumphantly.

Now I propose a toast!

To the health of their imperial majesties the shahanshah and the shahbanu,
To the prosperity of Iran and the well-being of its people,
To the deepening of the friendship and the amicable cooperation between the Chinese and Iranian peoples, and
To the health of all Iranian friends present here!

CHAIRMAN HUA TO VISIT FRANCE, W. GERMANY, JAPAN

LD301336Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will continue his foreign tour with visits to France, the FRG, and Japan. The head of the Chinese Communist Party and government revealed his plans to Marshal Tito during the stay he has just finished in Yugoslavia.

Hua explained to his host that his choice of these three countries was dictated by his wish to find partners capable of helping China catch up in the fields of technology and industrialization.

A few days ago a member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Sino-Yugoslav talks said that Chairman Hua also intended to visit Italy and Sweden.

MING PAO DISCUSSES CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENT NO 37

HW120530Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 10 Aug 78 p 7 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Party Central Committee Issues Document No 37, Exposing Still More extensively the Background of the Gang of Four's Seizure of Power"--Part I]

[Text]--Last September, the CCP Central Committee issued "Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee" to various places. It consisted of an investigation report by the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao special case group: "'Material No 3'--The Criminal Evidence Against the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan Antiparty Clique."

"Material No 1" has already been published in this paper. Today we begin publishing "Material No 3." The whole item is the original of the document.

Document No 37 was issued after Teng Hsiao-ping's second reinstatement. The various places conveyed it long ago, but the original of the document has never been published in Communist Chinese or Hong Kong newspapers or magazines.

This document is very long and discloses many inside stories of struggle within the CCP. The document consists of the confessions of important elements of the gang of four: Hsu Ching-hsien, Ma Tien-shui, Chu Yung-chia, Chih Chun, Chu Chia-yao and Wang Hsiu-chun.

Besides involving the gang of four, these confessions also include Air Force Commander Ma Ning, Commander of the Nanking Military Region Ting Sheng, Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department Chang Chiu-chiao, former Assistant Chief Editor of LIBERATION ARMY DAILY Hu I, Deputy Political Commissar of the Shenyang Military Region Li Po-chiu and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Public Security Shih I-chih.

The document published today came from an enthusiastic reader. Aside from describing it in subtitles and in notes, it is published in its original form. The following is part of the original:

The propaganda tools spread rumors to the party committee of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, to the party committees of the various military regions, provincial military districts and field armies, to the party committees and groups of the various departments and commissions of the central authorities and state organs, and to the party committee of the various headquarters of the Central Military Commission and of the various branches of the armed forces.

We now issue to you "Material No 3'--Criminal Evidence Against the Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan Antiparty Clique."

"Material No 3" primarily concentrates on exposing the "gang of four's" opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the ultrarightist nature and criminal activities of their pushing a counterrevolutionary revisionist line. This material is divided into two parts. The first part concentrates on exposing the counterrevolutionary political program of the "gang of four" in concocting "veteran cadres are democrats," and "democrats" are "capitalist roaders," in deliberately distorting the relations between our enemies and ourselves and in tampering with the basic line of our party in the historical period of socialism formulated by Chairman Mao. The second part selects certain important political events before and after the 10th national party congress and exposes the "gang of four's" frantic opposition to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their spreading rumors to attack the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao.

[paragraph continues]

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For a long time, the "gang of four" used public opinion tools and other channels under their control to unscrupulously distort and tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to spread a lot of reactionary ideology and counterrevolutionary rumors and to cause extremely great chaos in ideology and theory. The counterrevolutionary fallacies of the "gang of four" contained in "Material No 3" are very good negative teaching materials for studying the line of the 11th party congress and criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four."

In line with the plans of the central authorities and under the guidance of party committees at all levels, the masses have concentrated on fighting the first battle to expose and criticize the conspiratorial activities carried out by the "gang of four" to usurp party and state powers over the past 11 months and on fighting the second battle to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary features and criminal history of the "gang of four." They have scored very great achievements.

Taking Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's political report and the CCP Constitution adopted at the 11th party congress, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying's report on revising the party constitution and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's concluding speech as the guideline, and in connection with the conveyance of "Material No 3" on the criminal evidence against the "gang of four," we should now deeply expose and relentlessly criticize the ultrarightist nature and the various manifestations of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and conduct criticism in terms of philosophy, economics and the theory of scientific socialism.

Eradication of Remnant Poison Cannot Be Relaxed

--The document also points out: While studying the documents of the 11th party congress, party committees at all levels must also do a good job of conveying, publicizing and discussing "Material No 3." It is necessary to seriously study the reactionary ideology of the "gang of four," grasp the counterrevolutionary political program concocted by the "gang of four" in order to expose the true ultrarightist nature and the various manifestations of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four" and criticize their crimes in tampering with the great theory of Chairman Mao on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is also necessary to exert protracted and arduous efforts, in close connection with reality, to thoroughly eradicate the influence and remnant poison of the counterrevolutionary line of the "gang of four" on the various fronts, to fully and correctly publicize the system of Mao Tsetung Thought and to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Regarding the methods and steps of conveyance in connection with the relevant parts of "Material No 1" and "Material No 2," it is necessary to publicize and discuss "Material No 3," train backbone elements first, study the documents of the 11th party congress and do a good job of making theoretical and ideological preparations for publicity work.

The scope of conveyance of this circular and "Material No 3" is the same as the scope of conveyance of "Material No 1" and "Material No 2."

[Signed] CCP Central Committee, 23 September 1977

--There are 16 copies of the document and it is 209 pages long with photocopies of transcripts of telephone conversations and handwritten confessions. What is published today is only an introduction. Additional parts will be published tomorrow.

Part II

HK120613Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 11 Aug 78 p 14 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Party Central Committee Document No 37 Reveals How the Chiang Ching Clique Created 'Public Opinion' for Seizing Power"--Part II]

[Text] Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee disclosed many inside stories about the high-level struggles within the CCP. Mao Tsetung said: "We would not kill Lin Biao even if he did not run away." In her talks with American writer Witke, Chiang Ching said that Lin Biao was killed by using tricks. However, the document gave no details of Lin Biao's death.

The document gave a detailed account of the conflict between Chiang Ching and Teng Hsiao-ping. Chiang Ching said that Teng was "the director of the board and general manager of the rumormongering company." She also said that "he wants to put Chin Chun, little Hsieh and me into the 18th hell."

From Democrats to Capitalist Roaders--the Gang of Four Want To Usurp Power

--The first part of the document is entitled "The 'Gang of Four' Has Deliberately Reversed Enemies and Friends and Corrupted the Party's Basic Line for the Entire Historical Period of Socialism Which Was Formulated by Chairman Mao." This part primarily talked about how the "Gang of Four" concocted "theory" and described veteran cadres as "capitalist roaders."

It said: As far as ideology and theory are concerned, the 11th struggle between the two lines in our party has developed around the question of whether to uphold or to vitiate the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a salient feature of this struggle. The "gang of four" completely corrupted Chairman Mao's great theory, the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and Chairman Mao's comprehensive thesis on capitalist roaders within the party. They dished up the counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders." They smeared our party and our army by saying that there is "a bourgeois class" inside the party and the army. Thus, they altogether reversed the relationship of the people to the enemy in the historical period of socialism. They vainly attempted to overturn a large number of revolutionary cadres of the party, the government and the army, to smash our party and our army, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

In his political report to the 11th party congress, Chairman Hua correctly explained "Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and vividly analyzed Chairman Mao's comprehensive thesis on capitalist roaders and energetically criticized the "gang of four's" antiparty, antipeople and counterrevolutionary line. He pointed out the fallacies on the great theory and the comprehensive thesis. Chairman Hua pointed out in his report: The counterrevolutionary political purpose of the "gang of four" became obvious when they dished up so much nonsense and perpetrated a new crime on the question of "capitalist-roaders." They brazenly spread the views that "the present target of revolution is the democrats who subsisted on chaff in the old society, who fought in the war of resistance against Japan, fought in the war of liberation, who fought the Yalu River in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea" and that those who are to be overthrown now are "the capitalist roaders who scaled the snow-capped mountains, who traversed the marshlands or who wear collar insignia and are big game hunters, who are leaders who are hard-working and honest and who are neither reformers nor agents, neither embezzlers nor degenerates." All this has completely repudiated the "gang of four" for what they are--a bunch of old and new counter-revolutionaries filled with inveterate hatred for our party, our army and our revolution. They spoke what was in the minds of all the reactionary classes overthrown by our party in the democratic and socialist revolutions who were thirsting for revenge and restoration.

[paragraph continues]

Replacing the old Taiping of the New Year with a new one" is a stanza in a poem of the Taiping, near end of line 4. It was quoted by Ch'ao Shun-chiao during the Tangshan earthquake in Jan. 1976.

The first edition of the 1958 book "The Gang of Four" has linked up the counter-revolutionary "Gang of Four" with the "Gang of Four" counter-revolutionary policy line, which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "bourgeois rightists." This "mentally corrupted Chairman Mao's theory of politics, the political line, the leadership of the proletariat. The 'Gang of Four' spread the 'Gang of Four' line to the masses. The so-called 'capitalist road' the 'Gang of Four' carried out was the leading cause at all levels who had upheld the revolutionary line to the masses. The 'Gang of Four' had usurped the power they had usurped, the 'Gang of Four' energetically carried out their counter-revolutionary political program in the of political, military, economic, culture, ideology, and economics. They demanded that a dictatorial attack 'sugared capitalist roaders,' that the army 'ferret out capitalist roaders inside the army,' that literature and art workers 'write about struggle against capitalist roaders,' that scientists 'write about struggle against capitalist roaders,' that the press 'write about struggle against capitalist roaders' at all levels.

On the day of the meeting, the two men who were in Piao's room in 1976 were Liu Hui-ping, Pao-chia. The two men who were in the room with Minister Wen Ji, Hu Chiao-shan, and the other two men who were in the room with the other two partners had the supper in 1976, which was the same as the other two men who were in Piao's room in 1976. The two men who were in the room with the other two partners had the supper in 1976, which was the same as the other two men who were in Piao's room in 1976.

The document also deals with the "meeting to outline future action" held by the CCP Central Committee in February 1976. This conference made arrangements for settling accounts with Teng Hsiao-ping. Chiang Ching summoned the first secretaries of 12 provincial and municipal party committees to the conference and gave an admonitory speech, condemning Chang Ping-hua and Keng Piao and inciting people to investigate "people at the level" below Teng Hsiao-ping. Two months after the conference, Chou Jung-hsin, minister of education was tortured to death.

In accordance with Mao Tse-tung's idea, Chang Chun-Chiao and company publicized that there was a "bourgeoisie" within the party. This was to create "public opinion" for themselves to usurp power and "take over."

Document No 37 enumerates the contents of Chang Chun-Chiao's speech:

Regarding current class relations, it is necessary to criticize the capitalist roaders. If this is not done well, it will be impossible to take a correct view of the Cultural Revolution.

It was not Jung (I-jen) who overthrew the regime. Jung of course wanted to. It was the capitalist roaders within the party who represented the new and old bourgeoisie.

There is a group of people who are basically bourgeoisie.

They understood the demands of the democratic revolution. When the war ended, it was profitable for them but they could no longer advance.

Our party embarked on the democratic revolution for 28 years. The revolution ended when understanding was unified. The socialist revolution has now been going on for nearly 28 years. A high price has been paid for it. The first secretaries were summoned to the conference of 12 provinces and they were all acceptable to him (note: This refers to comrade Teng Hsiao-ping).

It is now essential to do a good job of production in Shanghai and to guard against sabotage of revolution as well as sabotage of production. Is he unreasonable with regard to fuel? I think that some people are making trouble. They have asked others for fuel. They are accommodating to the foreign bourgeoisie. Revisionism is pursued internally and capitulationism is pursued externally. The Chinese bourgeoisie is weak. These people are bourgeois.

The Ministry of Commerce is a monopoly capitalist class and it is not as good as the non-monopoly bourgeoisie.

This is the summary of the two secret talks between Chang Chun-chiao and Huang Tao in Peking in November 1975 and January 1976. Huang Tao was a political upstart of the Shanghai clique. He was a Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and a Standing Committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee. He was in charge of Shanghai's planned economy. He was one of Chang Chun-chiao's and Wang Hung-wen's housekeepers in Shanghai.

Having returned to Shanghai from Peking, Huang Tao conveyed Chang Chun-chiao's speech to the cadres of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. Hsu Ching-hsien recorded them. The special case group obtained this record from Hsu.

Jung I-jen, who was mentioned by Chang, was a big capitalist in Shanghai and was "very famous" in textile industry circles. Before the Cultural Revolution, he was a deputy minister of textile industries and new governor of Shanghai Municipality. He was attacked in the initial period of the Cultural Revolution. He is now a vice chairman of the National CIPCC Committee.

His confession reveals:

On the afternoon of 26 February 1976, Chang Chun-chiao summoned Ma Tien-shui, me and Wang Hsiu-chen to Tiaoyutai. He once again attacked leading comrades of the central authorities and the army by name, slandering them and saying that it appeared that the first secretaries of five provinces who had arrived earlier to attend the meeting "could hardly make the turn." He insidiously said: "I recently read the biography of Ah Q. Little D fought with Ah Q. They went in for factionalism. They did not know that it had been provoked by Lord Chao. In some places, two factions have clashed with each other very fiercely because they were provoked by capitalist roaders from behind." Chang incited people to drag out capitalist roaders "at all levels." He frenziedly opposed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's important speech which had been personally approved by Chairman Mao and which was delivered at the meeting to outline future action held by the central authorities.

After Chang Chun-chiao dished up the counterrevolutionary theory "going from democrats to capitalist roaders," he once again ordered that it should be pushed through on the theoretical and literary and art fronts. On the afternoon of 26 February, Chang Chun-chiao, Ma Tien-shui, I and Wang Hsiu-chen made arrangements in Tiaoyutai to immediately hold a forum on theoretical work after returning to Shanghai. Chang Chun-chiao personally laid down the topics for discussion: "What does it mean by remaining on the stage of the bourgeois democratic revolution?" and "how to restrict bourgeois rights?" Chang Chun-chiao also ordered that the participants in these meetings should include "theoretical contingents, literary and artistic creative personnel, newspaper editors and reporters and worker-peasant-soldier theoretical backbone elements, and so forth." He also said: "They must write and make early preparations." He ordered them to write articles on the struggle against capitalist roaders. He said: "Literature and art creations should deal more deeply with socialist revolution. They have dealt with the actual struggle and theory very deeply." Chang Chun-chiao also said: "You cannot write about them because you seek the capitalist road and are pleased with bourgeois rights." This means that, if you do not write about capitalist roaders, you are capitalist roaders yourselves. Subsequently in Peking, Chang Chun-chiao received a leader of a Shanghai municipal writing group, secretly ordering him to send Shanghai writers to other provinces to learn from their experience and to write about big capitalist roaders.

Immediately after returning to Shanghai, I had discussions with Ma Tien-shui, Wang Hsiu-chen and Chu Yung-chia. From the end of February 1976 to the beginning of March, a large discussion meeting on theoretical work was held and attended by several hundred people. At the meeting, I vigorously disseminated Chang Chun-chiao's black words and preached the necessity of depicting various kinds of capitalist roaders. It was at that meeting that I described as a "capitalist roader" a veteran cadre of individual initiative from the literary and education system, a person who had taken part in the democratic revolution and who was neither a renegade secret agent nor corrupt. At the beginning of April 1976, I delivered a long speech, "Going From Democrats to Capitalist Roaders," at a 10,000-person rally held by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. This speech was sent to Chang Chun-chiao for his approval beforehand. In my speech I dealt with three problems: Why can those who claim to be "old revolutionaries" become capitalist roaders in the period of socialist revolution? What are the class causes and ideological causes which produce such change? How can we understand such change of the class relations in the historical stage of socialism? My speech completely and systematically expounded the reactionary theory "going from democrats to capitalist roaders." Under the control of the "gang of four" and myself, poisonous weeds flourished on the propaganda, culture and education fronts in Shanghai and a large number of works and articles on the so-called struggle against capitalist roaders filled the newspapers, journals, publications and literature and art works. The spearhead was pointed directly at a large number of central and local party, government and army leading comrades. [paragraph continues]

I committed serious crimes in serving the Wang, Chang, Chiang, Yao conspiracy to "firmly holding Shanghai, making a mess of the whole country and seizing power and chaos" and serious crimes in vigorously fabricating the counterrevolutionary public opinion for the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. I completely admit my crimes and will submit to judgment.

Part IV

HK140601Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Aug 78 p 11 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Appendix of Document No 37 Contains Confession of Elements of the Chiang Ching Clique, Ma Tien-shui Sold Himself to the Gang of Four and Frantically Encircled and Attacked Chou and Teng"--Part IV]

[Text] The appendix of Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee contains the confessions of Ma Tien-shui, Chu Yung-chia and others.

Ma Tien-shui was originally an old cadre of the New 4th Army and the 3d Field Army. In early 1966, he was a secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and in charge of Shanghai's industry and communications. His position was just below that of Chen Pi-hsien and Chao Ti-chiu but above that of Chang Chun-chiao. During autumn and winter of the same year, Chang Chun-chiao, Wang Hung-wen and others instigated a "big rebellion" in Shanghai and Ma Tien-shui was to "stand aside."

After seizing power in Shanghai, Chang, Wang and Yao were forced to "liberate" Ma Tien-shui because they knew nothing about the economy. Although Ma Tien-shui dealt with them insincerely in the beginning, he eventually sold himself to the gang of four and became a backbone element in settling accounts with Chou and Teng.

Document No 37 carries a confession given by Ma Tien-shui in February of 1977:

In February 1976, Chang Chun-chiao summoned me, Hsu Ching-shien and Wang Shiu-chen to Tiaogutai and asked us to first organize backbone element of theoretical contingents to study and discuss the so-called problem of how democrats became capitalist roaders. After returning to Shanghai, I first convened a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee to relay this instruction. In compliance with Chang Chun-chiao's black instruction and through plans made by me, Hsu and Wang, I had the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee discuss mainly the problem of how democrats became capitalist roaders. At the same time, Hsu Ching-shien also made arrangements and asked Chu Yung-chia to organize about 200 backbone theorists to study and discuss the so-called problem of how democrats became capitalist roaders. They also discussed the so-called evidence of how democrats became capitalist roaders from the aspects of politics, economics and history. The influence was wide and pernicious. To instigate more people to discuss the so-called problem of many democrats becoming capitalist roaders, we then did the same thing at the conference of the cadres of districts, counties and bureaus as we had done at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee. Following the tone of the gang of four, I also falsely said at the conference that the problem of Teng Hsiao-ping was not a problem of one person and that there was a force for restoration which existed mainly at the upper level. Hsu Ching-shien also spread the word that democrats would become the most dangerous enemies when they became capitalist roaders. Wang Hsiu-chen spread the word that Teng Hsiao-ping was the principal leader of the returning band and that there were also certain secondary leaders. In the meeting held by the municipal CCP committee on 2 April, which was attended by 10,000 people, I, Hsu and Wang spoke. The main speech was given by Hsu Ching-shien, who talked about the problem of how democrats became capitalist roaders. The meeting aimed its spearhead completely at Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and wantonly attempted to strike down our leading central and local comrades.

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During the Cultural Revolution, Ma Tien-shui was secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and a member of the CCP Central Committee. His position in Shanghai was just below that of Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Hung-wen. However, because Chang, Yao and Wang were always in Peking, Ma Tien-shui therefore was "secretary in charge" in Shanghai. Ma Tien-shui, Hsu Ching-hsien and Wang Hsiu-chen were Shanghai's "troika" and agents of Chiang Ching and her clique in Shanghai.

After the fall of the gang of four, Ma Tien-shui was deprived of his posts and accounts with him were settled. He was listed as a typical example of "someone selling himself to the gang of four." At the same time, Ma Tien-shui, Chih Chun, Yu Hui-yung, Chen Ho-ta and Weng Sen-ho were listed as the gang of four's elements who belonged to the first category.

Part V

HK141108Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 14 Aug 78 p 8 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Shanghai Settled Accounts With the Pigtailed Leader in Accordance With Chang Chun-chiao's February Instruction Note"--Part V]

[Text] Chu Jung-chia, a political parvenu in the Cultural Revolution, was a worker in Shanghai's Wutung shipbuilding plant. He joined the "Workers General Headquarters" during the initial period of the Cultural Revolution and became Wang Hung-wen's "minister of propaganda." He later worked for Hsu Ching-hsien, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and in charge of culture and education, and became an able assistant of Wang Hung-wen and Hsu Ching-hsien. He was in charge of the writing group of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and also assisted in propaganda work. Chu Jung-chia was a member of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and a Standing Committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee. As a responsible person of the writing group of the municipal CCP committee (which included Lo Ssu-ting and Kang Li), he frequently attended the Standing Committee meetings of the municipal CCP committee. He was also called an "attending Standing Committee member."

The Whole Municipality Whipped Up a Wind of Grasping Pigtails

--The following is the text of Chu Jung-chia's confession in Document No 37:

1. Chang Chun-chiao issued a black instruction note in early February 1976. The note said: "We must pay attention to the emergence of revisionism, especially the emergence of revisionism in the central authorities." This counterrevolutionary black instruction note of Chang Chun-chiao aimed its spearhead directly at Chairman Hua. The note was coordinated with his counterrevolutionary black article which was published on 3 February. He continued to issue counterrevolutionary black instruction notes which asked us to grasp the literature and art works that reflected struggles against capitalist roaders. Chang Chun-chiao wantonly attempted to use these literature and art works to strike down the leading central and local comrades. Chang Chun-chiao also gave an order to hold a municipal forum on theoretical work to discuss the problems: When will the bourgeoisie inside the party become a major contradiction and how do democrats become capitalist roaders. He then asked Hsiao Mu to deliver a letter to us. He said that he was reading Lu Hsun's novel "Fengpo" [7364 3134] and felt that the characters in Lu Hsun's novel were alive and active. In his letter, Chang Chun-chiao said that he felt that Ah Q and Hsiao D should not pull the small pigtails of each other but should pull the big pigtail of Master Chao. In accordance with his counterrevolutionary black instruction note, we immediately dished up a counterrevolutionary black article entitled: "From Master Chao's Pigtail to the Small Pigtails of Ah Q and Hsiao D--A Discussion on the Big Pigtail of That Unrepentant Capitalist Roader Inside the Party." We also whipped up a wind of pulling pigtails throughout the municipality and wrote a lot of newspaper articles. However, Chang Chun-chiao was still not satisfied. He thought that the key to the problem lay with the discarded emperor and the social system. [paragraph continues]

In saying this, Chang Chun-chiao aimed the spearhead directly at our great leader Chairman Mao and at the socialist system of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The reason that Chang Chun-chiao issued so many counterrevolutionary black instruction notes was that the "gang of four" wanted to usurp party and state power and strike down the leading central and local comrades.

2. In 1976, STUDY AND CRITICISM No 7 carried an article entitled "Revolution and Capital--Some Thoughts on Reading 'An Account of How Wang Ching-wei Sold the Country'" by Chi Chen-lou. The reason Chi Chen-lou wrote this article was because Chang Chun-chiao had had a talk with him beforehand. Chang Chun-chiao said that, after reading "An Account of How Wang Ching-wei Sold the Country," which was carried by STUDY AND CRITICISM in three installments, he felt that such a history could not be understood if Wang Ching-wei was described as a person who had from the beginning surrendered and sold the country. He said that the first half of Wang Ching-wei's life was revolutionary. It was because he had such capital that he was able to sell the country. Chang Chun-chiao had a counterrevolutionary aim in saying this. He wanted to use this problem--the fact that Wang Ching-wei had sold the country--to aim the spearhead at the masses of revolutionary old cadres and at the leading central and local comrades. In saying this, Chang Chun-chiao also wanted to further prove that it was a natural law for the democrats to become capitalist roaders and probably capitulationists. In accordance with Chang Chun-chiao's counterrevolutionary intention, we therefore dish up that counterrevolutionary black article.

--"An Account of How Wang Ching-wei Sold the Country" and "Some Thoughts on Reading 'An Account of How Wang Ching-wei Sold the Country'" were articles which attacked Chou En-lai by insinuation. Many articles which "led and guided public opinion" in criticizing Confucius were also organized and written by Chu Yung-chia.

The Leader of the Pigtail Clique Must Not Be Allowed To Escape

--Document No 37 also contains Chang Chun-chiao's instruction note on Chu Yung-chia's letter. The original text follows: After scanning the article (note: The article entitled "From Master Chao's Pigtail to the Small Pigtails of Ah Q and Hsiao D--A Discussion on the Big Pigtail of That Unrepentant Capitalist Roader Inside the Party" was an article written in accordance with the ideas of Chang Chun-chiao and carried in STUDY AND CRITICISM No 3 of 1976), I feel that the point that the key lies with the pigtailed leader can probably be considered. Isn't the discarded emperor the leader of the pigtail clique? Isn't the whole old system [to blame]? 13 March.

--Teng Hsiao-ping once described himself as a Uigur girl who had 14 pigtails which could be pulled by any person at random. The articles in STUDY AND CRITICISM dealt with Chou and Teng, and the "pigtailed leader" obliquely referred to Chou En-lai.

Document No 37 also contains the remarks of Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan. They follow:

A) Chiang Ching's remarks (excerpt):

Some 75 percent of the old cadres are democrats and it is an objective natural law for the democrats to become capitalist roaders.

B) Yao Wen-yuan's diary entry on 16 September 1976:

The present real danger to the dictatorship of the proletariat is not those people (note: Wang Wei and others) but the bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders inside the party.

Hsiao Mi, a follower of Wang Hung-wen, Exposes the Dark Secret

--Hsiao Mi was Wang Hung-wen's secretary. He later became a responsible person of Wang Hung-wen's office and was once powerful in "EPA".

Document No 37 contains his confession:

In order to usurp party and state power, Wang Hung-wen, a conspirator and careerist, had always wantonly attempted to strike down a lot of central and local revolutionary old cadres who have adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Beginning in the period of criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius, he always advocated the following ideas: When we talked about experiences gained in the revolution, we meant the experiences gained in the Great Cultural Revolution. The old stuff (the experiences of the democratic revolution) was useless. He also said around the end of 1975 and the beginning of 1976: The Chingkangshan traditions were out of date and the stuff about the democratic revolution was useless. There were capitalist roaders and people who wanted restoration everywhere. All these people were democrats in the past. Because I stood on the side of the 'gang of four,' I therefore accepted this reactionary viewpoint. When I was in Shanghai in mid-May of 1976, I advocated this reactionary viewpoint at a forum of part-time writers. Hsiao Mu, 5 June, 1977.

--After the fall of the gang of four, Hsiao Mu was held separately and examined.

Part VI

HK160830Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Aug 78 p 14 HK

[Report by Yen Chih: "Mao Yuan-hsin and Chih Chun Energetically Ferreted Out 'Home-Going Regions' --Part 1]

[Text] During the Cultural Revolution, Mao Tse-tung's most trusted persons were several of his relatives. In addition to his wife Chiang Ching and his daughter Li Ne (Hsiao Li), Mao Tse-tung's most trusted relatives included Mao Yuan-hsin and Wang Man-tien, who had been very powerful for some time. It is said that in the year before the death of Mao Tse-tung, only Mao Yuan-hsin (Mao's relative), Wang Hai-jung (Mao's relative), Tang Wen-sheng and Chang Han-chih could see him without asking permission in advance. They thus were called 'the little gang of four.'

Mao Yuan-hsin's June Remarks--Opposing the State Council

--Following the 10th party congress in 1973, Mao Tse-tung launched a step-by-step movement to criticize Chou. Mao Yuan-hsin played a very important role in the movement. After the Tienanmen incident, Mao Yuan-hsin directed his spearhead at the planning conference of the State Council and energetically attacked veteran cadres.

Document No 37 of the Central Committee disclosed Mao Yuan-hsin's activities in this regard.

What kind of remarks did Mao Yuan-hsin make in June 1976? The "document" pointed out:

The so-called 'gang of four' of the State Council noted Mao Yuan-hsin's remarks referred to the national forum on planning work which was mentioned in "Material No 1." The 'gang of four' conspiratorially used this forum to overthrow Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the central authorities and to usurp party and state power.

The State Council wants to hold a conference on economic work in June in order to mobilize various provinces and municipalities to launch attacks. We must also finish certain systematic preparations. With regard to problems which touch upon various ministries of the central authorities, we must of course pay attention to caliber. In regard to problems which touch upon ministries, it is not necessary to criticize them by name. However, it is imperative to elucidate problems and it is imperative not to show civility toward them.

Through the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction that the bourgeoisie is inside the Communist Party, we should understand the orientation of the struggle and should dare to touch the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie inside the party is in power. How can we allow this to continue?

The biggest obstacle is the bigwigs at state, provincial and municipal levels.

Chih Chun's Activities in Peking--Struggling Against Veteran Cadres

--Chih Chun and Hsieh Ching-i were the imperial envoys of Chiang Ching and controlled the mass criticism group of Peking University and Tsinghua University (Liang Hsiao). They were active agents in criticizing Chou and Teng. After the Tienanmen incident, they struggled against Education Minister Chou Jung-hsin until his death.

Chih Chun had been a deputy head of the science and education section under the State Council. He later worked in the Education Ministry. He was actually in charge of the Education Ministry after the death of Chou Jung-hsin. He was also the chairman (president) of the Tsinghua University Revolutionary Committee.

The following are materials attached to Document No 17:

5. Chih Chun's confession: The formula "from democrats to capitalist roaders" and the view of regarding the formula as "the law of the historical period of socialism" were wares of the "gang of four." All this was mentioned by Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan and Chih Chun around March and April in 1976. I have publicized this reactionary approach.

[Signed] Chih Chun, 5 June 1977

The following are records of Chih Chun's two speeches on publicizing the inexorable trend of "democrats" developing into "capitalist roaders" and materials exposed by Pi Chiu-sheng and other comrades of the Tsinghua University.

A. Chih Chun's speech at a meeting of the interim leading group of the Education Ministry held on 7 April 1976 (excerpts):

There is another so-called issue of experience. Veteran cadres and veteran intellectuals have paid special attention to stressing experience. However, we must make a class analysis of experiences. Their experiences are the experiences of restoration and retrogression. Talking about this in a concessive way, we say that the experiences in the bourgeois democratic revolution have no practical importance. Nevertheless, they boast about themselves. Their experiences are not workable in our socialist revolution.

B. Chih Chun's speech at an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Tsinghua University CCP Committee held on 7 May 1976 (excerpts):

Any kind of experience has its own social character and applicability. The experiences we want are the experiences gained in socialist revolution, the experiences gained in the Cultural Revolution and the experiences gained in struggling against capitalist roaders. He may energetically prate about the Long March, the war of resistance against Japan and the war against the kingdom of the Chiang Kai-shek family. He is in a sense prettifying capitalist roaders and regarding democrats as socialist heroes. The democrats have become capitalist roaders in socialist society. This is also a law.

C. Materials exposed by Pi Chiu-sheng and other comrades of Tsinghua University:

Since 1976, Chih Chun has repeatedly said: "Leng Hsiao-shan, head of a home-going legion, has been ferreted out. But there are deputy heads, political commissars, staff and members of the home-going legions." [paragraph continues]

"There are capitalist readers who are in uniform and wear cap badges and collar insignia." "There are capitalist readers who are senior officials of the highest rank in the central authorities, who exercise certain powers and who are currently making grand gestures on the stage." "Ferretting out those capitalist readers is just a matter of time." "Capitalist readers are not just several people but a whole layer."

[Signed] Pi Chiu-sheng, Wu Hsiao-ping, Liu Shu-min, Yang Kuang-i, Tung Chun, Chu Ching-hsiang, 16 October 1976.

Part VII

HK161117Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 16 Aug 78 p 13 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "The People in Charge of the Ministry of Public Security Followed Chiang Ching in Persecuting the Cadres"--Part VII]

[Text] During the Cultural Revolution, the gang of four meddled in the Ministry of Public Security, grasped part of the power in the ministry and exercised dictatorship over the "capitalist readers."

Hsieh Fu-chih, formerly minister of public security, his wife Liu Hsiang-ping and daughter Hsieh Ching-i all sold themselves to the gang of four. Liu Hsiang-ping was minister of public health and Hsieh Ching-i was "a Peking bully." Li Chen, the one who succeeded Hsieh Fu-chih, "disappeared" after May 1973. Hua Kuo-feng formally became minister of public security in January 1975.

Force the Study Groups of the Ministry of Public Security To Struggle Against the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party

--When Hua Kuo-feng was minister of public security, Shih I-chih, Chu Chia-yao, Yang Kuei and I Chao-chih were vice ministers. Shih, Chu and Yang were elements of the gang of four. Shih I-chih was formerly "a responsible person of an organ of the CCP Central Committee" (probably deputy chief of the Department of Social Affairs). Yang Kuei was formerly first secretary of the Lin County CCP Committee, Honan. I Chao-chih was director of the Political Department of the Ministry of Public Security before the Cultural Revolution.

Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee contains materials revealed by I Chao-chih and others:

Following the instructions of the "gang of four," Shih I-chih and Chu Chia-yao dished up a "record of important points at the national forum of chiefs of public security bureaus" in June 1976 and conspired to aim the spearhead of dictatorship at the party. They were seriously criticized by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. However, on the pretext of studying theory and new topics regarding public security work, they continued to sell the black wares of the "gang of four." In July 1976, Shih I-chih and Chu Chia-yao forced the comrades who attended the first study class organized by the organs of the Ministry of Public Security to write an article entitled "Public Security Organs Must Struggle Against the Bourgeoisie Inside the Party" in accordance with the spirit of the "record of important points," and they asked them to read and talk about that article at a meeting which was attended by the personnel of the Ministry of Public Security. Shih I-chih also intended to send that article to NCNA and to have it published in the INTERNAL REFERENCE MATERIAL. On 19 August, Shih I-chih went to the Central School for Political and Legal Cadres to personally organize a writing group to write a detailed outline for a guiding report which dealt with the problem of how should public security organs deal with the bourgeoisie inside the party. He said: Although the "record of important points" has not been published, you can use it as a reference. I do not care whether you sleep or eat, but you must complete the task within 10 days. He also said that this was a very important task. [paragraph continues]

This proves that Shih I-chih and Chu Chia-yao intended to go against the instructions of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, reverse the spearhead of dictatorship and vainly attempt to make public security organs serve the "gang of four's" goals of usurping party and state power and exercising fascist dictatorship.

[Signed] I Chao-chih, Chao Miao-hui, Chu Kuo-ya 6 April, 1977.

Pay Attention To Digging Up the Supporters Behind the Scenes and Do All Out To Grasp Wu Sar-kuei Inside the Party

--The "Forum of Chiefs of Public Security Bureaus" which was held in June 1976 was a very important meeting. The forum was presided over by Shih I-chih and Chu Chia-yao and they stressed the importance of digging up the "supporters behind the scenes."

Document No 37 reveals:

The "gang of four" and their followers in the public security organs did their best to push their counterrevolutionary political program in the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat and proposed the slogan of "exercising dictatorship over the capitalist roaders." The reactionary nature of this slogan was to aim the spearhead of dictatorship at the party, slander the leading party, government and military leaders at central and local levels as "capitalist roaders" and exercise fascist dictatorship over them. The "gang of four" and their followers in the Ministry of Public Security wantonly attempted to push this counterrevolutionary political program throughout the country through the national meeting of chiefs of public security bureaus that was held in June 1976. At that time, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng seriously criticized them and resolutely stopped their conspiracy. As a result, the conspiracy of the "gang of four" was defeated.

--The following materials were revealed by the nucleus group of the party committee of the Ministry of Public Security headed by Chao Tsang-pi:

The "gang of four" intentionally tampered with Chairman Mao's scientific assertion that the bourgeoisie "is inside the Communist Party," reversed the relations between the enemies and ourselves and reversed the spearhead of dictatorship. They clamored, "In order to suppress the counterrevolutionaries, there is nothing serious about killing a few people and setting fires." "At present, the most dangerous enemies are capitalist roaders." They intended to aim the public security organs' spearhead of dictatorship at the party.

The Ministry of Public Security held a national forum of chiefs of public security bureaus in June 1976. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng instructed that the aim of the forum was to discuss the problem of how to strike blows at active counterrevolutionaries. However, following the instructions of the "gang of four," Shih I-chih and Chu Chia-yao tampered with the orientation of the meeting and aimed the spearhead of dictatorship at the party. They said that public security work had reached a "turning point" and "we must change our thinking in order to meet the new situation." They did their best to flesh up a "record of important points at the national forum of chiefs of public security bureaus (draft for discussion)" and slandered the leading cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as "capitalist roaders" in a big way. They falsely said that "the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries are always closely connected with the retrogressive activities of the capitalist roaders inside the party who wanted restoration" and that public security organs "must be especially alert for the bourgeoisie inside the party and the capitalist roaders who are still running" and "pay attention to digging up the supporters behind the scenes." Shih I-chih also forced the participants to discuss the problems of "how to exercise dictatorship over the capitalist roaders," "how to check on them," and so forth. [paragraph continues]

He asked the public security bureau chiefs at provincial level this question: "How many capitalist roaders are there in your localities?" The nature of their conspiracy was to aim public security work--the knife--at the party, and to aim the spearhead of dictatorship at the party Central Committee and party committees at all levels. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng discovered their tricks in a timely way. In accordance with Chairman Mao's discussions regarding the problem of capitalist roaders, he clearly pointed out that there was only a handful of unrepentant capitalist roaders and they fell within the category of contradictions between the enemies and ourselves. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng also pointed out that the majority of capitalist roaders were willing to correct their mistakes and that then it was only a contradiction among the people. Comrade Hua said that aiming the spearhead of the organs of dictatorship at the capitalist roaders meant aiming the spearhead at the party. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng resolutely disapproved the "record of important points" of the forum. As a result, the conspiracy of the "gang four" was defeated.

Shih I-chih and Chu Chia-yao openly challenged Comrade Hua Kuo-feng after the national forum. They strictly blocked Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's instructions and did not convey the instructions to the nucleus groups. They also made use of every opportunity to continue to sell their black wares. In order to closely coordinate with the "gang of four's" steps to usurp party and state power, they organized theory-study classes, organized the people to write articles and attempted to publish their articles in the INTERNAL REFERENCE MATERIAL during the time when Chairman Mao was very sick and after his death. They continued to advocate that "the capitalist roaders are the most dangerous enemies" in a big way, openly spread the black words of Chang Chun-chiao and Chiang Ching that "there is a major danger of the emergence of a Wu Han-kuei in the country" and clamored that "those who tamper with and disobey the instruction of acting according to principles laid down are our deadly enemies." By so doing, they attacked Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and other leading central comrades by insinuation. The followers of Mao Yuan-hsin in Liaoning also organized a united office that consisted of public security, organization and other departments to collect so-called information about enemies inside the party everywhere. Their intention was sinister.

[Signed] Nucleus group of the Ministry of Public Security of the CCP Central Committee.
30 April 1977.
(No 7 of Document No 37)

Part VIII

HK180922Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 17 Aug 78 p 8 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Chu Chia-yao's Confession Discloses the Inside Story About the Meeting of Chiefs of Public Security Bureaus"--Part VIII]

[Text] The CCP newspapers and journals call public security departments "key departments." The gang of four launched the movement to "smash the judicial and public security organs" and seized the power of those organs. They cooperated with Chiang Ching and seized the power of those organs. They cooperated with Chiang Ching and seized the sovereign power over the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau. Lin Piao's trusted follower Liu Chuan-hsin was then appointed head of the Peking Municipal Public Security Bureau. Liu Chuan-hsin was the executor of the massacre of the masses who participated in the "Tienanmen incident."

The gang of four's most important elements in the Ministry of Public Security were Shih I-chih, Chu Chia-yao, Yang Kuei and Chang Chi-jui. Shih I-chih was in charge of the party nucleus group of the Ministry of Public Security. Chu Chia-yao was a member of the 10th CCP Central Committee. Yang Kuei was an alternate member of the CCP Central Committee. Shih I-chih, Chu Chia-yao, Yang Kuei and Chang Chi-jui were vice ministers of public security and members of the party nucleus group of the Ministry of Public Security.

Attach Importance To Uprooting the Behind-the-Scenes Boss--Hit Hard at Capitalist Roaders

--The following is Chu Chia-yao's confession attached to Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee:

On 28 December 1975, Wang Hung-wen said to me: "There is nothing terrifying about counter-revolutionaries in society who killed several people and set several fires." On 2 May 1976, Wang Hung-wen talked about the Tienanmen incident and said to me: "The Tienanmen incident was provoked by capitalist roaders. Capitalist roaders are the principal danger." I acted according to the counterrevolutionary wishes of the "gang of four." During the forum of chiefs of public security bureaus held in June 1976 behind Chairman Hua's back, Shih I-chih, Chang Chi-jui and I concocted a record of the forum which regarded hitting hard at capitalist roaders as the major task of public security organs. For instance, the record said: The sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries are always linked closely with the restorationist and retrogressive activities of capitalist roaders inside the party. It is imperative to attach major importance to uprooting their behind-the-scenes boss." The record was a vain attempt to change the nature of the dictatorship. It was also aimed at inverting the spearhead of the dictatorship and at plunging the knife of the dictatorial organs into people in the party. Actually, it served the "gang of four," who hatched up the counterrevolutionary plot in order to usurp the sovereign power of the party and the state.

[Signed] Chu Chia-yao, 7 June 1977

Making Arrangements for Struggle in the Chienmen Hotel

--Shih I-chih, an out-and-out flunkey of the gang of four, beat the drums for repressing "capitalist roaders" inside the party. The following is Shih I-chih's talk at the forum of chiefs of public security bureaus as carried by the document:

The meeting of callers: At 1930 on 6 June 1976 in Room 353, Chienmen Hotel.

Comrade Shih I-chih's instructions:

Issues to be discussed by various groups:

1. In order to study the peculiarities and the regularity of the enemies' activities, we must study the question of who are our enemies and who are our friends in the stage of socialist revolution.
2. Why capitalist roaders inside the party are closely linked with counterrevolutionaries.
3. Why is it that there is a good market for the rumors spread in society and in the party by enemies? Study the fraud of rumors.
4. How shall public security organs meet the needs of the current struggle.
 - A. Since the targets and tasks of struggle have changed, at whom do we direct the spearhead of struggle.
 - B. What are the changes in the struggle situation and what are the changes in the method of struggle.
 - C. On what do we rely when we struggle against capitalist roaders inside the party. How shall we exercise dictatorship of the proletariat over capitalist roaders.

D. The policy questions of struggle and the two kinds of contradictions are intricate and complex.

E. In struggling against enemies, how shall public security organs strengthen the building of ranks.

This record is an incontestable fact which shows that the "gang of four" vainly attempted to exercise fascist dictatorship over leading comrades of the central authorities, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary people. The record's so-called "recently caught active counterrevolutionaries" primarily referred to those revolutionary cadres and people who had shown strong dissatisfaction with the "gang of four."

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng seriously criticized the record and resolutely put a stop to it. Thus, the record was not issued.

--Is it true that Hua Kuo-feng had no knowledge of this forum? This needs further verification and investigation. However, his putting a stop to the issuance of the "record" is probably true.

The document also carried excerpts of the "records."

With the deepening of the socialist revolution, there are new changes in class relationships. Capitalist roaders inside the party have become a class which places itself in sharp opposition to the winning class and the poor and lower-middle peasants. Capitalist roaders have become the principal force of the bourgeoisie in the test of strength between the whole bourgeoisie and the whole proletariat. Capitalist roaders are the principal dangers which threaten to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. Therefore, more and more class enemies inside and outside the country are placing hopes for restoration on capitalist roaders inside the party. In order to meet the needs of the new situation, our public security organs must pay attention to veteran class enemies in society and must pay special attention to new counterrevolutionaries. They must pay special attention to watching out for the bourgeoisie inside the party and those capitalist roaders who are still taking the capitalist road. In struggling against counterrevolutionaries, our public security organs must therefore pay attention to the interconnections between counterrevolutionaries and capitalist roaders inside the party and attach major importance to uprooting their behind-the-scenes boss. If our public security organs discover important leads, they must report them to their respective party committees in a timely way. It is imperative to resolutely hit hard at active counter-revolutionary sabotage activities of capitalist roaders.

The sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries are always linked closely with the restorationist and retrogressive activities of capitalist roaders inside the party. This salient feature has become more and more pronounced.

According to statistics in various areas, of the recently caught active counterrevolutionaries, new counterrevolutionaries account for over 90 percent, with CCP and CYL members, cadres, staff, workers and the sons and daughters of cadres accounting for a great proportion. Some of these people harbour a deep-seated hatred for the Cultural Revolution. When Teng Hsiao-ping was stirring up the rightist wind to reverse previous verdicts, they felt as capitalists and held that, with Teng Hsiao-ping's assumption of power, "the day had come for them to wipe their heads." When Teng Hsiao-ping was criticized, they mourned the loss of Teng Hsiao-ping as like mourn over the death of like and put up a desecration of graves.

These new counterrevolutionaries have a very strong hatred for the party and for our great leader Chairman Mao. They have frenziedly opposed and disrupted the cause of socialist revolution and frenziedly lankered for the restoration of capitalism. [paragraph continues]

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They also have the reactionary, decadent and rotten features of the new and old bourgeoisie. They have played a highly insane and disruptive role.

24 June 1976. (Part VIII of Document No 37)

Part IX

HK181210Y Hong Kong; MING PAO in Chinese 15 Aug 78 p 11 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Chiang Ching Organized an 'Artillery Force' To 'Set Fire and Burn Everything Up' in the Army"--Part IX]

[Text] Liaoning Province was a political stronghold of Mao Tsetung and Chiang Ching. Their nephew Mao Yuan-hsin was secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. He was concurrently political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region and gained control over three provinces in northeast China. Hence, he was called the "overlord of northeast China."

He issued orders in Peking in June 1976 and called Teng Hsiao-ping "Nagy Teng." Nagy was a political figure who came to power after the Hungarian incident.

The Overlord of Northeast China--Instructing Li Po-chiu To Spy on the Capitalist Roaders

--An appendix to Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee, exposure material by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, it reads as follows:

In June last year [1976] Mao Yuan-hsin spread the sinister word from Peking: "Nagy Teng has his markets in the party. He has many markets among high ranking cadres." "The people who are now creating trouble are all small potatoes. The big bosses will not make any comment so easily. However, the fact that they have not said anything does not mean that they have said nothing." Mao Yuan-hsin's partners in the provincial CCP committee then immediately used all kinds of public opinion media to unscrupulously raise a big fanfare under all circumstances.

Li Po-chiu said: "The current revolutionary task is to eliminate the bourgeoisie. Since the bourgeoisie is in the party, here lies the change in militia work." "If we do not do a good job of promoting our militia work now, we will not be able to do anything when the future and the destiny of our country is at stake." He also instructed his close followers in the public security departments to study the problems of "exercising proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the party."

After Chairman Mao passed away, they again organized the public security and organization departments to jointly hold a "meeting of the two groups of directors." They made special arrangements to struggle against the so-called bourgeoisie in the party and put particular emphasis on watching the direction in which the principal responsible comrades of the party committees at all levels moved. Li Po-chiu said: "At this critical moment, we have discerned that the class enemies are present both inside and outside the party," and that it was necessary to "open our eyes wide to be particularly watchful of the class enemies in the party."

What was particularly serious was that Mao Yuan-hsin, Yin Tsan-chen and Huang Chi-chung even wildly disregarded party discipline and state law and took various measures to spy on leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and even comrades of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee.

[Signed] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, 17 May 1977

--The Li Po-chiu mentioned in the document was a trusted follower and remnant of Lin Piao. He was deputy commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and trusted by Mao Yuan-hsin. Yin Tsan-chen was director of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee. Huang Chi-chung was deputy director of the Liaoning Public Security Bureau. They were all trusted followers of Mao Yuan-hsin.

Drag Out a Handful in the Army--Chiang Ching and Wang Li Intended To Seize Military Power

--The "document" also listed the crimes of the "gang of four" in "dragging out a handful of capitalist roaders in the army." The document pointed out:

For a long time the "gang of four" opposed and disrupted the army. It has now been determined through investigation that the reactionary slogan of "dragging out a small handful" was dished up by Chiang Ching, Wang Li and Kuan Feng in conjunction with Lin Piao in 1967. They were sternly criticized by Chairman Mao at that time.

After the 10th CCP Congress and because of their needs in usurping party and army power, the "gang of four" again dished up the reactionary fallacy "the bourgeoisie is in the army." They tried their best to push their counterrevolutionary political program in the army and "set fire to and burn everything up" everywhere. They instigated the dragging out of "capitalist roaders in the army," attempting in vain to strike down Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and a large number of leading comrades in the army who persistently adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to usurp the leadership power of the PLA.

Now, the truth is clear to everybody. The general backstage bosses who have persistently opposed and disrupted the army and have vainly attempted to destroy our great wall ever since the Cultural Revolution were precisely the Lin Piao antiparty clique and the "gang of four" and not anyone else.

Materials on dragging out "a small handful in the army" dished up by Chiang Ching, Wang Li and Kuan Feng in conjunction with Lin Piao:

In January 1976, Chiang Ching joined with the Lin Piao antiparty clique in dishing up the materials on "dragging out a handful in the army." They put forward the reactionary slogan "thoroughly expose a handful in power in the army who followed the capitalist road" and instigated opposing and disrupting the army.

Below is (an excerpt of) the materials on dragging out "a handful in the army" dished up by Chiang Ching, Lin Piao and their clique:

The All-Army Cultural Revolution Group and Vice Chairman Lin

1. We must give instructions on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in various high-ranking leadership organs and military colleges and literature and art groups: At present, we must vigorously publicize Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, thoroughly criticize the bourgeois reactionary line and thoroughly expose a handful in power in the army who have followed the capitalist road as well as the conspiracies and tricks of an extremely small number of stubborn elements who have persistently adhered to the bourgeois reactionary line. We must warmly and unswervingly support the proletarian revolutionary leftists and advance the Cultural Revolution in the army to a new stage.

Please give us instructions!

[Signed] Kuan Feng, Wang Li, Tang Ping-tao and Hu Chih, 1 October 1967

"Dragging out capitalist roaders in the army" was officially put forward in RED FLAG No 12 of 1967 and it was consented to by Mao Tsetung. However, because of the subsequent resistance by the army, Mao Tsetung was forced to issue an order cancelling this slogan and adopted the "5 September Circular" drafted by Chou En-lai and Chu Te.

Kuan Feng, Wang Li, Tang Ping-tao and Hu Chih were all members of the All-Army Cultural Revolution Group and were in charge of political propaganda in the army.

January 1974--Chiang Ching's Artillery Force Went to Various Localities To Set Fires

--The "document" also had as an appendix the material of Su Yen-hsun in exposing their organizing an "artillery force" and "setting fire to burn everything up." He noted:

Late at night on 13 January 1974, Chiang Ching sent for Chih Chun, Hsieh Ching-i and me and told us: "I like firing guns and I am an artilleryman. I produce both guns and shells and have my own artillery force. I am now sending you out as my guns to fire shells." She sent Hsieh, Chih and me to the headquarters of the Military Commission, the navy, the antichemical warfare company of a certain army and the air force to "set fire and fire guns." In sending us out to "set fire and fire guns," Chiang Ching in fact had plans and the move was premeditated. On New Year's eve of the same year, when Hsieh, Chih and I returned from a certain army and a certain air force division to report on the situation to her, the first sentences she said when we met were: "My artillery force has returned. Lin Piao has his fllet and I have my artillery force." She raised her glass and said: "Let us drink to the victory of our struggle!" Her so-called "struggle" was actually the struggle of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat and was a conspiratorial activity to usurp party and state power.

[Signed] Su Yen-hsun, 12 December 1976

Part X

HK211250Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 19 Aug 78 p 11 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao Meddled in the General Political Department of the PLA"--Part X]

[Text] In addition to Hsieh Ching-i and Chi Chun, Chen A-ting, a person in charge of cultural work of the General Political Department [of the PLA], was also a backbone of Chiang Ching's "artillery force." Chen A-ting (formerly a colonel) was always an ultra-leftist. During the period of "frank airing of views" in 1957, Chen A-ting, Chen Chi-tung and Ma Han-ping wrote an ultraleftist article.

The General Political Department was smashed during the initial period of the Cultural Revolution, and Chen A-ting lost his job. He later sold himself to Chiang Ching.

Chen A-ting Was Back to the General Political Department To Set Fire

--Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee contains excerpts of Chen A-ting's March 1974 speech to responsible persons of a literature and art unit of the PLA units stationed in Peking. He said: Comrade Chiang Ching has instructed me to "set fire," "usurp power" and "control the whole army's culture work." Presently, I have nothing to do, nor do I have an organization. I am fighting all alone. After long deliberation, I think I should talk to some comrades who are comparatively familiar with and understand the situation. I dare not seek opinions from other organizations or talk to ministers because the front is not yet clear. [paragraph continues]

It will be a mistake if I approach the wrong organizations and people. Furthermore, I do not understand the situation well. I have asked you comrades to come over here today to discuss one problem--how to set fire.

Comrade Chiang Ching has asked me to usurp power and control the whole army's cultural work. I hope you comrades will support me. You comrades are more familiar with, and understand the work better, than I. I am now alone and do not even have an assistant. Therefore, I have invited you to this meeting.

I sincerely hope that Comrade Chiang Ching not only controls the cultural work but also the other work of the army.

Comrade Chiang Ching has asked me to go back to the General Political Department to set fire and burn everything. I have asked you to come to this meeting today to ask you to start fires when you return to your units.

Wang Hung-wen Attacked the General Political Department and Threatened To Blow It Up

--Document No 37 also contains some material which prove the crimes of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan in opposing the party and obstructing the army:

1. A record of the report delivered by Wang Hung-wen at the X Department of the General Political Department on the afternoon of 6 March 1974 (excerpts):

We must solve the problems that have existed in the General Political Department. Comrade XXX has just mentioned the problems that have existed in the XX Department, X Department and X Bureau. Comrade XXX is right. We must study the problems, continue to mobilize the masses, lift the lid and bring to light the problem regarding the leadership of the General Political Department.

We must continue to overcome the rightist thinking and mobilize the masses to lift the lid of the upper level. We might encounter difficulties, but the difficulties are not that formidable. We must be resolute this time to lift the lid. If we are unable to lift it, we smash it. If we are unable to smash it, we blow it up.

2. A record of the report on war delivered by Wang Hung-wen at the General Political Department on 15 March 1974 (excerpts):

If a war breaks out between the Soviet revisionists and the U.S. imperialists, I doubt that the War Department will create a "committee to maintain order." [wei chih hui 4850 2170 2585] If a war actually breaks out, the General Political Department will have a chairman, vice chairman and a leadership group for its "committee to maintain order."

Further Force the Deputy Director of the General Political Department and Investigate the Rightist Wind To Reverse Verdicts

3. A record of talks of Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao at the party committee of the General Political Department on 12 June 1976. (excerpts):

Chang Chun-chiao said: The more you argue, the more you are in an unfavorable position. Arguing proves you have not yet changed your orientation, thinking and feelings. In that case, is the Security Department not a department for reversing verdicts? Without having Teng Hsiao-ping to blow the rightist wind to reverse verdicts, you were unable to hold a meeting and produce this document. [paragraph continues]

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If you don't believe this, you can take this document to Tsinghua and ask the people there to comment on it. You people seem to think that the General Political Department is a haven where the rightist wind to reverse verdicts is unable to blow, or the wind is unable to blow in the Security Department even if it blows in the General Political Department.

With regard to the documents which contain rumors, you said that there were only two of them that you have not yet traced. Have you taken into account that document in my office? (X answers: No) You have never reported the rumors to me except the one regarding the air force. You do not convey that document after commenting on it. You don't believe the rumor, but you don't want to trace it. I feel very strange after receiving the document. When this problem was raised in the General Political Department, the Security Department wrote reports and the leading comrades of the General Political Department also made notes. It proves that you have believed this rumor.

Wang Hung-wen said: It is obvious that the problem does not lie with the Security Department but with some leading comrades of the General Political Department, including XXX himself, who instigated the people and set fire last year. He also said something about "big and small careerists." Because the leaders in the upper level set the example of instigating the people and setting fire, therefore, the people in the lower levels also followed. Under last year's political atmosphere, it is not surprising that such things occurred in the General Political Department. Have the people of the party committee of the General Political Department not spread political rumors? The leadership group of the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY is the den for spreading rumors.

Chang Chun-chiao said: I feel that the General Political Department is now very passive and cannot be pushed. I do not recognize that I gave notice late. In fact, I gave notice earlier than any other unit. I said that if the General Political Department did not change its orientation to influence the whole army it would be unable to serve the central authorities in the future.

4. A record of the report delivered by Chang Chun-chiao at the General Political Department on 13 March 1974. (excerpts):

The General Political Department has been paralyzed. I think that it would be better if the department would be totally paralyzed. We must not be afraid of factionalism. We can also fight a civil war because some of the problems can only be solved by fighting a civil war.

--"General Staff" and "General Political Department" that are mentioned in Document No 37 refer to the General Staff Department and the General Logistics Department. The Security Department is one of the departments of the General Political Department.

Li Te-sheng was formerly director of the General Political Department. He was formally succeeded by Chang Chun-chiao in January 1975. There was cooperation between Li Te-sheng and Chiang Ching.

(No 10 of document No 37)

Part XI

HK211328Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 20 Aug 78 p 11 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Chang Chun-chiao Ordered To Close Down the Military Museum" Part XI]

[Text] In order to coordinate with their conspiracy to usurp party and state power, the gang of four meddled in the army and made use of part of the power they gained in the General Political Department to fabricate materials to slander Teng Hsiao-ping and Marshals Yeh Chien-ying, Hou Hsiang-chien and Nieh Jung-chen.

Chang Chun-chiao particularly arranged for Chang Chiu-chiao to become deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the General Political Department, thus controlling the army's propaganda work. Chang Chun-chiao also collaborated with Lu Ying, chief editor of PEOPLE'S DAILY, to attack the old cadres from all sides.

Chang Chiu-chiao, who is said to be a little brother of Chang Chun-chiao, was a candidate for the post of director of the General Political Department in the gang of four's namelist for their "cabinet."

Lu Ying Edited the "Materials on the Current Situation:" Chang Chiu-chiao Collected the Namelist of Attendance

--Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee contains materials revealed by the General Political Departments: In an attempt to strike blows at, and slander Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, and to strike down the leading cadres of the army, the "gang of four" and their follower Chang Chiu-chiao created an incident--the incident of the "comprehensive hall of history" of the Military Museum.

With the approval of Vice Chairman Yeh, preparations were made to arrange an exhibition in the "comprehensive hall of history" in October 1971. In a Standing Committee meeting of the Central Military Commission which was presided over by Vice Chairman Yeh in October 1975, the participants approved a plan for a preliminary exhibition. An internal preliminary exhibition then began.

Pai Shih-chao, an executive of the mass work group of the Military Museum, went to PEOPLE'S DAILY in February 1976 to falsely report that the "comprehensive hall of history" closely coordinated with the rightist wind to reverse verdicts, "established Teng Hsiao-ping" and "improperly placed Marshal Yeh in an outstanding position." Like acquiring a rare treasure, Lu Ying, the follower of the "gang of four," edited the false material given by Pai Shih-chao and intended to publish it in PEOPLE'S DAILY and in the Material on the Current Situation attached to PEOPLE'S DAILY. He then sent the material to Yao Wen-yuan. Fearing that his conspiracy would be exposed and defeated, Yao Wen-yuan revised the points in the "Material on the Current Situation" which openly attacked Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairmen Hsu and Nieh of the Central Military Commission. At the same time, he also intentionally changed "the old cadres" into "the people who do not want to pursue socialism." Yao Wen-yuan then gave instructions regarding the No 2, 3, and 4 special editions of "Material on the Current Situation" of PEOPLE'S DAILY on 1 March. Chang Chun-chiao sent the special editions to the General Political Department on 2 March and instructed them: "Please check the situation and let me know." He gave three black orders on 4 March: 1) Immediately close down the hall; 2) do not remove anything from the hall; and, 3) conduct an investigation to find out the facts as quickly as possible.

Following the black instructions of the "gang of four," Chang Chun-chiao tampered with facts while investigating the "comprehensive hall of history" and falsely said that "this exhibition placed Teng Hsiao-ping in an outstanding position, and that goes too far." "The General Political Department should be responsible for it" and "the major problem lies in the guiding ideology." He openly collected the original records and opinions expressed by the 11 leading comrades of the Central Military Commission and the General Political Department while examining the hall. He also took away the namelist of the leading comrades who participated in the examination. He reported all these to Chang Chun-chiao. After receiving the "investigation report," Chang Chun-chiao instructed that the report be "kept in the General Political Department." He did so because he wanted to throw this counterrevolutionary "shell" at a right time. Understanding Chang Chun-chiao's ideas well, Chang Chun-chiao ordered that "the investigative materials on the comprehensive hall must be kept well" and said that "we will continue to deal with this problem when the movement is developing in depth in the future."

The leadership of the Military Museum proposed in early September that the hall be opened again after making a partial revision. However, Chang Chun-chiao said: "Do not be in too much of a hurry. We must understand that many serious problems and contradictions still exist in the hall." On the whole, Chang Chun-chiao and his masters--"the gang of four"--would not be happy if they failed to place Vice Chairman Yeh and the leading comrades of the Central Military Commission and the Central Political Department into a desperate position.

Collect Su Chen-hua's Speech to Coordinate With Yao Wen-yuan's Activities

--The navy used to be controlled by Lin Piao. Li Chao-peng, first political commissar of the navy; Wang Ding-kun, second political commissar; and Su Jui-lin, deputy commander of the navy, were all trusted confidants of Lin Piao or the people like Tang Hsun-shun bribed by him. Following the Lin Piao incident, Su Chen-hua, the person who was persecuted by Lin Piao and Chiang Ching, was back in power again. He later became first political commissar of the navy. Hsiao Ching-kuang was commander.

In order to usurp naval power, Chiang Ching sent Chi Chun and Hsieh Ching-i to carry out sabotage.

Document No 37 contains material revealed by the "Political Department of the Navy."

Flaunting the banner of running "open-door schools," the "gang of four" and their followers Chi Chun and Hsieh Ching-i opposed the party and obstructed the army. The Peking University sent people to the navy in February 1975 to organize "study classes to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat." The mass criticism groups of the Peking and Tsinghua universities meddled in the study classes in the very beginning. They secretly planned to write a small booklet entitled "Experiences Gained in the Anti-restoration in the 7 Years Following the Death of Lenin." They said that it was "the decision of the central authorities" and that "the work must be seriously grasped." The booklet, which was written by the workers, peasants, and soldiers in name, was in reality dished up by Chi Chun and Hsieh Ching-i. The booklet "resolutely adhered to exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie," intentionally tampered with Marxism-Leninism, distorted Chairman Mao's instructions, advocated that "there is a bourgeoisie" inside the party, and advocated that "we must understand that those people wearing red badges are the conspirators who want to grasp gun barrels." The booklet also used the sinister words that "the Paris Commune was cruelly hanged in 1871 by the returning legion of French landlords and bourgeoisie with the support of the German Prime Minister Bismarck" to attack our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou by insinuation and to create counterrevolutionary public opinion in a big way for the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. Chi Chun and Hsieh Ching-i also sent special persons to Tsinghua to make secret connections with some people in the navy in order to stir up evil winds, obtain information, and illegally collect and compile black materials which aimed the spearhead at Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping. In February 1976, they collected the record of a speech delivered by a principal leading comrade of the navy on implementing the spirit of Chairman Mao's instruction on the film "Pioneer" and on adjusting the party's literature and art policy. Using the name of the mass criticism groups of Peking and Tsinghua universities, they dished up a reactionary article entitled: "To Aerate the Literature and Art Revolution Means To Restore Capitalism." The article was published in PEOPLE'S DAILY on 6 March after revisions were personally made by Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan. This black article distorted truth, friendly attacked the series of instructions given by Chairman Mao on the problems regarding literature and art in 1975, and slandered and struck blows at Teng Hsiao-ping and the principal leading comrades of the navy.

[Signed] The Political Department of the Navy, 7 July

Wang Hung-wen Secretly Received Ma Ning, Mao Yuan-hsin Made Connections and Held Secret Talks

--Document No. 37 contains material revealed by the Political Department of the Air Force.

The "gang of four" quickened their pace of usurping party and state power when our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao was very sick and following his death in 1976. They used dirty tricks to collect material to slander Vice Chairman Yeh and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission. Wang Hung-wen secretly received Ma Ning and others on 18 August. Behind the back of the Standing Committee of the party committee of the air force, Ma Ning secretly gave the instructions of Vice Chairman Yeh, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission of the Air Force, their speeches and other materials to Wang Hung-wen on 20 August. What was most intolerable was that when the whole party, army and people throughout the country were attending funeral rites and gave address for our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, Ma Ning made connections and held talks with Mao Yuan-hsin on 14 September, when he was supposed to be in mourning for Chairman Mao. Again on 17 September, when he was to be in mourning for Chairman Mao, Ma Ning gave the instructions of Vice Chairman Yeh, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission of the Air Force, their speeches and other materials to Hsieh Ching-i and asked her to hand them to Mao Yuan-hsin. This was one of the serious crimes of the "gang of four" in opposing the party, in obstructing the army, and in vainly attempting to strike down Vice Chairman Yeh and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission.

(Signed) The Political Department of the Air Force, 25 September 1976

--Ma Ning became commander of the air force (succeeding Wu Fa-hsien) following the Lin Biao incident. He was formerly commander of the air force of the Shenyang PLA units. He later sold himself to Mao Yuan-hsin and became an important person of the "Liaoning and Shenyang gang." Ma Ning was also a cadre of the 2d Field Army in the past. In addition to Ma Ning, Wang Hung-wen, Hsien Fu-chih, Wang Hsin-ting, Li Te-sheng, Tseng Shai-shan and Chen Hsi-lich, all former subordinates of Liu and Teng who sold themselves to Lin Biao and Chiang Kiang.

(No. 22 of Document No. 37)

Part XII

HK1209941 No. 12 HK1210000 No. 12 in Chinese 21 Aug 78 p 11 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: Wang Hung-wen Wanted To Organize a Militia Command To Control the Army -- Part XII]

Document No. 37 contains Wang Hsiao-chen's confession that she is a supporter of Lin's plan for establishing the "second armed forces."

Wang Hsiao-chen was originally a female worker of the Shanghai No 30 state-owned cotton textile mill. In the autumn and winter of 1966, she and Wang Hung-wen and other people organized "Shanghai workers headquarters" and plotted a large-scale seizure of power in Shanghai.

After she seized in usurping power, she became a favorite in Shanghai. She was elected as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the Shanghai Workers Militia Division.

Following Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Hung-wen, her position in Shanghai was next in line behind Ma Tien-shui and Hsu Ching-hsien.

--The following is Wang Hsiu-chen's confession:

I went to Peking on 20 March 1974 and stayed in Wang Hung-wen's house for 4 days.

On the evening of 21 March, Wang Hung-wen talked to me about the criticism of Lin and Confucius throughout the country and about the army's problems. He disseminated many fallacies on how to throw the army in to disorder. Wang Hung-wen said to me: On the whole, the criticism of Lin and Confucius is excellent throughout the whole country. Regarding the army's problems, he said: The ninth line struggle mainly negated and reversed verdicts on the Great Cultural Revolution. The 10th line struggle did not uncover the lid. In particular, the lids on the units--the General Political Department, General Staff, General Logistics Department, armored corps and artillery headquarters--were not uncovered. The headquarters units (General Political Department, General Staff and General Logistics Department) did not uncover the lids in many movements. For instance, although personnel of the General Staff were changed, its revisionist line continued unchanged.

When the "gang of four" failed to grasp the army, they grasped the "second armed forces." Wang Hung-wen attacked the army many times saying that it was unreliable and that its line was incorrect. The army was not to lead the militia, and the militia command was to be grasped in the hands of the municipal CCP committee. The militia command was to be reinforced. Standing Committee members of the Federation of Trade Unions were to be sent into the militia command. He told us to arrange personnel for the militia command.

After the "10th party congress," Wang Hung-wen said to us: I want to organize a national militia command. I will grasp it personally. Chou Hung-pao will be transferred to the national militia headquarters. Militia will be relied on in fighting.

In September 1975, Wang Hung-wen summoned the ringleaders of the municipal militia commands to a black meeting to keep them well informed of the line and to mobilize them to discuss plans and tasks. He babbled in a counterrevolutionary way: If someone knocks down the militia, I will continue to foster it for as long as I live. After the black meeting ended, Wang Hung-wen asked Ma Tien-shui how many weapons had not been issued. Ma Tien-shui gave him a figure. He also asked Ma Tien-shui where these weapons had been kept. Ma Tien-shui replied they had been kept in the garrison. Wang Hung-wen was worried and said: Do not put them in the army's storage area. They should be issued to the militia. When war breaks out, the militia will have weapons. He also said: Be prepared to go up to the mountains to fight a guerrilla war. When Chairman Mao was seriously sick, Ma Tien-shui told me that Wang Hung-wen telephoned urging that guns be issued. Subsequently, the municipal militia command wrote a report to the municipal CCP committee on the issuance of guns. It was approved by Ma Tien-shui. I also agreed with the report.

[Signed] Wang Chiu-chen 6 December 1976

--Chou Hung-pao, who was mentioned in the confession, was a member of the Shanghai clique. He was transferred to Peking and appointed a vice minister of education of the State Council and a member of the CCP Central Committee. Chin Tsu-min, Wang Hung-wen's other trusted supporter and assistant in Peking, was also in charge of the Workers Militia Division. He was a leader of "the preparatory department of the national congress of the Federation of Trade Unions." He was originally a Shanghai electrical engineering worker, a backbone element of the "Workers Headquarters" and Wang Hung-wen's sworn brother.

--"The document" also contains Hsu Hai-tao's "Speech Outline on Opposing the Army and Throwing It Into Disorder." [paragraph continues]

Hsu Hai-tao was a deputy director of the Defense Department of the General Political Department, Chang Chun-chiao's trusted supporter and a faithful follower of the "gang of four."

The following is Hsu Hai-tao's February 1976 speech outline:

1. Make a breach, implement policies, "call to office those who have retired into obscurity," reverse verdicts on the Great Cultural Revolution, criticize factionalism, get rid of the proletarian newborn things and open up a road to "call to office those who have retired into obscurity."
2. Publicly hold up the apricot yellow flag and assemble the forces of restoration.
3. Coordinate the concealed struggle with fabricated counterrevolutionary political rumors.
4. Conduct rectification.

The newspaper carries a photograph of five persons seated around small tables with the following caption: "Five Pierce generals of the Shanghai clique: [from left to right] Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Hsu Ching-hsien, Wang Hsiu-chen."

PART XIII

HK221318Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 22 Aug 78 p 8 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Hsu Hai-tao and Chen A-ting Started Fires in the Army"--Part XIII]

[Text] Wu Wei, Chang Chiu-chiao, Hsu Hai-tao and Chen A-ting were able generals of Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and their clique, who did well in "starting fires" in the army. Wu Wei was formerly a cadre of the 21st Army of the 3d Field Army. He usurped power in Shensi during the initial period of the Cultural Revolution and was briefed by Lin Biao and Chiang Ching. Wu Wei became a deputy chief of staff of the PLA following the Lin Biao incident. Chang, Hsu and Chen were all cadres of the General Political Department and followers of Chiang Ching. Chang, Hsu and Chen were deputy directors of the propaganda, security and culture departments of the General Political Department respectively.

Investigate the Black Line, Dig Up the Supporters Behind the Scene, and Attack Yeh Chien-ying and Yeng Hsiao-ping

--Following the death of Zhou En-lai, Hsu Hai-tao frenziedly attacked and fabricated false accusations against Teng Hsiao-ping.

In order to prevent Chiang Ching and her clique from usurping the power of the army, Teng Hsiao-ping began to boldly rectify the army in early 1975 when he was in charge of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the General Staff Department. As a result, the gang of four hated him.

Document No 37 contains material on the General Political Department which exposes the crimes of Hsu Hai-tao:

Under the direct leadership of the "gang of four," Hsu Hai-tao openly and frenziedly attacked Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. He personally wrote a so-called "speech outline" in February 1976 aiming the spearhead at the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission which was convened in 1975, and at our great leader Chairman Mao. [paragraph continues]

Article one of the outline attacked the implementation of the party's policy and opposed the criticism of bourgeois factionalism. The article sinisterly slandered the implementation of the party's policy as "blowing up everything," "reversing verdicts of the Cultural Revolution," forming "a returning legion" and "calling back to office those who have retired into obscurity." The article also attacked the criticism of bourgeois factionalism as "throwing away the newborn elements of the proletariat and paving the way for 'calling back to office those who have retired in obscurity.'" Article two of the outline attacked the party's line of organization. He falsely said that "when Teng Hsiao-ping was back at work again, he did his best to reorganize the bourgeois headquarters and openly held the apricot yellow flag to assembly the forces of restoration." By saying these words, Hsu Hai-tao attacked the leadership groups of various large units of the army whose appointments were approved by great leader Chairman Mao. He also slandered that "the army leadership is not in the hands of the proletariat." Article three of the outline vainly attempted to treat the exposure and criticism made by Chairman Mao on the "gang of four" as rumors and to investigate them. He secretly meddled in the investigation and ordered the backbone elements of his underground combat forces to conduct secret investigations, slander the people and dig up the supporters behind the scene in order to strike down the responsible party and government comrades at central and local levels. Article four of the outline attacked Chairman Mao's instruction that the "army must be rectified" and attacked Vice Chairman Yeh's speech at the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission. Facts prove that this outline--one which was dished up by Hsu Hai-tao under the direct leadership of the "gang of four"--was an outline for action with a purpose to oppose the party and obstruct the army. The outline is also ironclad evidence proving the "gang of four's" conspiracy to usurp party and state power.

[Signed] General Political Department, 17 June 1977

Some People Wearing Red Badges and Military Uniforms Are Powerful Capitalist Roaders

--Chen A-ting was an ambitious soldier who sold himself to Chiang Ching. Following Chiang Ching's instructions, he instigated the army's literature and art system to write literature and art works to struggle against "the capitalist roaders." He also made frequent reports to Chiang Ching. Following the incident of the gang of four, he was dismissed and examined.

Document No 37 contains excerpts of a few speeches given by Chen A-ting.

1. Speech of Chen A-ting at Chanchiang conference on cultural work at grassroot units of the whole army on 27 April 1976 (excerpts):

We must grasp the characteristic of class in the period of socialism. There are capitalist roaders inside the party and the army. Therefore, to write literature and art works well in order to struggle against capitalist roaders is certainly a new topic in literature and art creation.

2. A record of the speech delivered by Chen A-ting at a forum on study and creation organized by the "Liberation Army Literature and Art" House on 19 July 1976 (Excerpts):

Do not think that we are blaming the PLA if we write something about the capitalist roaders who wear military uniforms. That does not matter. We always have something to complain about when we want to build a "big business that will last for thousands of years." It seems that we have not yet carried out our work in depth.

We must especially learn from Shanghai. The people in Shanghai are more sensitive to this aspect, worry less and dare to support that which is correct.

3. A record of the speech delivered by Chen A-ting at a conference which was attended by musical team leaders of the army who attended a nationwide musical performance, on 26 July 1976 (excerpts):

The key is that two problems have not yet been solved. One is about the theory on the particularity of the army, a problem which has confused the thinking of personnel responsible for creative works and the leading cadres of the army. They say there is a difference between education in the army and education in localities. They are also afraid that they will sabotage the troops if they write something like this, wonder if they can write about the capitalist roaders who wear military uniforms, red badges and red five stars, and so many others. They say that the army is a disciplined organization and going against the trend is no good. On the whole, they say that the army has particular characteristics. Therefore, they will have to consider many things if they are to write works like this. There are many problems indeed. However, all the problems can be successfully solved by studying Chairman Mao's instructions. Basically, the army has no particular characteristics when class struggle exists? No one can say there is no class struggle in the army. Are there no capitalist roaders in the army? There are actually some capitalist roaders in the army and they are all important. What is so particular? Since there is class struggle in the army, therefore, there is nothing special if we write literature and art works to reflect the struggle. Without refuting the theory on the particularity of the army, we will be unable to do well in our creative work.

(No 13 of Document No 37)

PART XIV

HK250814Y Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 23 Aug 78 p 11 HK

[Report by Yen Chi: "Ting Sheng Colluded With the Shanghai Gang and Instigated Seizure of Power"--Part XIV and last]

[Text] After the 10th CCP Congress, Chiang Ching and her clique launched a new movement to seize power. They laid their hands on military organs and attempted to seize military power. At the end of 1973, when Ting Sheng was transferred from the Canton military region to the Nanking military region to be its commander, Chiang Ching's trusted followers in Shanghai immediately intensified their collusion with him.

Ting Sheng was originally a henchman of Lin Biao. After Lin Biao collapsed, he hired himself out to Chiang Ching and went all out in running errands in keeping with Chiang Ching's plans to seize power.

Ting Sheng Spread the Fallacy "The Bourgeoisie Is in the Army"

--Document No 37 of the CCP Central Committee notes the collusion of Ting Sheng with Wang Hsiu-chen and Hsu Ching-hsien. It reveals:

In June 1976, Ma Tien-shui, Hsu Ching-hsien and Wang Hsiu-chen, followers of the "gang of four," instructed their trusted followers to forcibly make arrangements in a certain PLA company of a certain PLA unit of the Shanghai Garrison to discuss the problem of "the bourgeoisie in the army," disregarding the opposition of the cadres and fighters. After the meeting, they dished up a "report on the situation of the theory discussion meeting of (a certain) PLA company," reported it to the higher levels and circulated it to the lower levels. On 13 August, Ting Sheng, then commander of the Nanking military region, Ma Tien-shui, Hsu Ching-hsien and Wang Hsiu-chen sneaked into this PLA company to make speeches, advocating the fallacy "the bourgeoisie is in the army."

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Below is a record of the speeches of Hsu Ching-hsien, Wang Hsiu-chen and Ting Sheng (excerpts):

Ching-hsien: There are three different views regarding the debate on whether or not there are class struggle, bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders in the army. Some leaders at first disagreed, saying that those people must be out of their minds. I think, however, that they have been thinking about the problem very deeply, and are by no means out of their minds.

Commander Ting: Many of our units still do not dare to discuss this problem. They are still afraid.

Ching-hsien: What if some comrades say that there are class struggle, bourgeoisie and capitalist roaders in the army? Well in that case, they should wage a struggle!

We hold that it is very essential to discuss this problem. It is not right if people are not allowed to discuss it.

Wang Hsiu-chen: It is very important to obtain a clear picture of the problem of the bourgeoisie in the party, both in theory and practice.

Commander Ting: I have pointed out at a meeting of the military region that Teng Hsiao-ping is not just a single individual. He represents a class and a line. It takes a lot of effort to penetratingly and thoroughly criticize him. Where is the bourgeoisie? The capitalist roaders are still following the capitalist road. This problem can be applied to us in the same way. Why would there not be a bourgeoisie in the army?

Ching-hsien: I agree to further deepen the discussion on the bourgeoisie in the party. You have been exacerbating in discussing this problem. This problem has been raised by some people with clear heads and not by people who are out of their minds.

With a clear-cut stand, Commander Ting took the lead in making struggle speeches.

--Shortly after the gang of four collapsed, Ting Sheng was arrested. The position of commander of the Nanking military region was then filled by Neih Feng-chih, an old subordinate and a trusted follower of Hsu Shih-yu.

Chang Tieh-sheng Said the PLA Is a "Mercenary Force"

--Document No 57 also attaches as an appendix "Publicity and Education" material of the Shanghai militia headquarters. The material was written in 1976 and what follows is excerpts of it:

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and because the capitalist roaders in the party are more dangerous than the bourgeoisie in the party, the orientation of the major attack of our militiamen should be to revolt against the capitalist roaders in the party. This is determined by the law of class struggle in the socialist period.

We must view the struggle against the bourgeoisie in the party as an important task of the militia in continuing the revolution and must wage the struggle continuously.

We must obtain a clear picture of the struggle between the militia and the bourgeoisie in the party. We must seriously handle their "peaceful evolution" and at the same time be prepared to crush their armed riot at a y time.

Tieh-sheng was a trumpeter of the gang of four. With arrangement of Yuan-hsin, he went to the Shenyang military region and gave a speech in 1976 opposing capitalist roaders." He was a "model in going against the tide" of Mao Yuan-hsin and Chiang Ching. He became a heroic figure because he wrote an examination paper. He was originally a junior middle school graduate and a "rock" to become deputy secretary of the party committee of the Shenyang Agricultural College. He was an NPC Standing Committee member at the regional level.

Below are excerpts of his speech as contained in the document:

A record of Chang Tieh-sheng's speech in the No 2 Battalion of a certain PLA unit in Shenyang military region on 13 August 1976 (excerpts):

The bourgeoisie in the party and in the army is the most rotten, degenerate and reactionary class in today's world.

The bourgeoisie in the PLA units is far worse in the party.

What should be the attitude of our PLA units when the bourgeois headquarters pushes a revisionist line? Should they implement it too? If they resist it, then they are a proletarian army; but if they simply follow it, then their nature will change. They will become a mercenary army or a hired army and will no longer be a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

MINISTER CHOU TZU-CHIEN STRESSES PRODUCT QUALITY

OW290548Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Speech by Chou Tzu-chien, minister of First Ministry of Machine-Building: "Ride the East Wind of 'Quality Month,' Fight a Battle for Better Quality"--recorded; date, location not specified]

[Excerpts] The State Economic Commission has decided to launch its first "quality month" activities in September this year in regard to the industrial and communications front throughout the country. The staff members and workers of the machine-building industry are highly inspired by this news and have gone into action without delay. They are determined to ride the east wind of "quality month" and fight a battle for better quality. This is our profound aspiration aiming at realizing the general task for the new period, moving toward the four modernizations and improving the people's machine-building industry and enterprises.

Vice Chairman Hua has recently written an inscription for the National Commission for Machine Building in Learning From Taching, calling on us to "learn from Taching in a conscientious way, give full play to the enthusiasm and initiative of the workers and staff in the machine-building industry and contribute more in the Long March to the four modernizations." Respected Vice Chairman Yeh also wrote an inscription calling on us to develop the machine-building industry in a vigorous way to provide various types of equipment of the national economy with advanced technological equipment and strive to speed up the building of a modern, powerful, socialist country. Speed of development in the machine-building industry, the technical level and product quality has a direct bearing on how fast the national economy can develop. Improving product quality therefore is a pressing task essential to the top-speed development of the national economy, catching up with the advanced world level and realizing the general task for the new period. The State Economic Commission has decided to launch "quality month" activities on the industrial and communications front throughout the country.

This is a very timely, essential step and a forceful measure taken to fully mobilize the masses to improve product quality. We must carry out the following tasks well:

1. Study conscientiously and propagate vigorously the important instructions on improving product quality by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and other leaders of the central organs so as to bring to the people the concept of "quality first" and the idea that the question of quality is one of line. We must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and stress quality instead of chasing inflated reputations and claiming credit. We must strive to turn out more products with faster and more economical results and more fine quality products for the state. We must conscientiously enforce the stipulations that products not meeting required standards will not be allowed to leave the factories and that measures should be taken to implement the "three guarantees" system: guarantee repairs, exchange or refund--in regard to substandard products.
2. Deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four to eliminate their pernicious influence and heal our internal wounds in order to wipe out our mental stumbling block on improving product quality and straightening out enterprise management. During "quality month" we must penetratingly expose and criticize the various fallacies spread by the gang of four about product quality and management.
3. Continue to do a good job in straightening out enterprises in order to lay a solid groundwork for raising product quality. Since quality is an overall reflection of the work of all sectors of enterprises, only by straightening out enterprises in an all-round manner can the question of quality be resolved. We must ride the east of "quality month" and mobilize the masses to start a new upsurge in straightening out enterprise management.
4. During "quality month," we must organize quality inspection activities with the participation of 10,000 people or more. The inspection will not be confined to checking on problems but should help enterprises pinpoint causes, map out corrective measures and grasp the key link so as to further improve product quality.
5. Vigorously launch activities to insure reliable product quality and build more reliable shifts and teams and turn out more reliable products. Our ministry decided in May this year to build up 50,000 reliable shifts and teams before 1980 and to produce more and more excellent brand products. To turn out noted brand products for the machine-building industry, we must keep in mind the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and acquire first-rate technical capabilities.
6. Study and work out related policies for improving product quality so as to unleash initiative in all quarters. September this year is designated the first "quality month" on the industrial and communications front. It is also a crucial third quarter month, in which we strive to overtake the second quarter. We must persist in the concept of "quality first" and endeavor to improve product quality. We must, in the meantime, strive to reduce consumption, increase profits, cut down on accidents and fulfill the eight economic targets in order to accomplish things with greater, faster, better and more economical results and make greater contributions in building China into a modern, powerful, socialist country.

KIANGSI HOLDS MEMORIAL CEREMONY FOR LATE COMRADE

HK291219Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] A memorial ceremony was held for Comrade Liang Ta-shan, vice chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial CPPCC Committee, member of the CCP Committee of the Planning Committee of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy director of the Planning Committee on the morning of 27 August in Nanchang's funeral home. The National CPPCC Committee, the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, and the United Front Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, sent wreaths. Wreaths were sent by Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Liu Chun-hsiu, Hsin Chun-chien, Chang Li-hsiung, Chang Chih-yung, (Cheng Kuo), Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Wang Chao-jung, Chao Chih-chien, Fang Chih-chun, Lo Meng-wen, Kan Tsu-chang, Li Shih-chang, Hu Te-lan, Liu Hu-ping, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-yao, Ku Chi-kuang, Pan Shih-yen, Ho Shih-kun, Lu Hsiao-peng and Shen Han-ching, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC committee. Wreaths were also sent by the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC committee, various departments, offices, committees and bureaus of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial Women's Federation, the provincial party school, various institutions of higher learning, various democratic political parties, the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the municipal CPPCC committee, the Kanchou Prefectural CCP Committee, the Kanchou Administrative Office, the Juichin County CCP and revolutionary committees, the CCP and revolutionary committees of the (Yunchiehshan) commune in Juichin County, responsible persons of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, responsible persons of the Kanchou Prefectural CCP Committee, and friends of Comrade Liang Ta-shan. (Li Shu-hui), wife of comrade Liang Ta-shan, and his family members also sent wreaths.

Yang Shang-kuei, Huang Chih-chen, Peng Meng-yu, Li I-chang, Wang Li-lang, Lu Ming-ching, (Chen I), Lo Meng-wen, Hu Te-lan, Chung Ping, Lai Shao-yao, Pan Shih-yen and Ho Shih-kun, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the memorial ceremony.

Comrade Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the memorial ceremony. Comrade Lo Meng-wen, director of the United Front Department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, gave a memorial speech at the meeting.

KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN ADDRESSES CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING

WE2901-8Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Aug 78 TW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial Farmland Capital Construction Conference was convened in Nanking on 15 August and came to a victorious close on 27 August. During the meeting, Comrade Hu Hung conveyed the instructions and speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Li and Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei at the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference as well as the guidelines of the national conference. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun delivered a report at the provincial conference on behalf of the provincial party committee. The Wuxi and Tongshan county party committees reported on building farmland capable of producing 1,000 catties, 1,000 catties and 1 ton of grain per mou. Responsible comrades of the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, the provincial Water Conservancy Bureau and the provincial Public Health Bureau spoke at the meeting.

...the plan of the provincial party...
...Broad foundation and accelerate...
...to the end the great political...
...achieve long-lasting stability and...
...take the road of combining...
...comprehensive development...
...1,000 catties, 1,000 catties...
...party policies and truly improve cat...

expose and criticize the gang in the

...the plan--autumn sowing plan and winter plan--
...to it that the plan...
...all year.

...all-out efforts we depend on. The
...the most basic condition for
...and production brigades, still
...bring about increased income
...and that problem of...
...as a first step to the
...discussed efforts that must be made
...3 to 10 years over that of...
...back.

5. Persist in seeking truth from facts and follow the mass line. In developing agriculture, we must proceed from actual conditions, as we must do in building Tachai-type counties. The 25 Tachai-type counties in the province should conscientiously examine and evaluate their work in accordance with the six criteria for a Tachai-type county. Those counties not yet completely meeting the six criteria must strive to do so in order to become Tachai-type counties in reality as well as in name. Those already meeting the six criteria should strive to reach higher standards. The 11 counties scheduled to be built into Tachai-type counties this year should be evaluated and verified at the end of the year. Those meeting the six criteria will be announced as Tachai-type counties, and those yet to meet the criteria should continue their efforts toward this end next year.

In working out plans and measures for production and organizing an emulation drive for production, we must consult with the masses. Chairman Hua has instructed us: "We must pay attention to policy while working hard. Only thus can the peasants' enthusiasm persist. If we fail to pay attention to policy while working hard, peasant enthusiasm cannot persist." He has also instructed us: "While working hard, we must pay attention to our work style. When cadres practice a fine work style, the masses will be enthusiastic about working hard. Nothing can be done well through the use of arbitrary orders." We must effectively solve problems arising from some cadres' willfully violating the party's policies and issuing arbitrary orders. We must analyze such problems before trying to solve them. With regard to those cadres who have worked hard and made achievements, we should affirm their achievements and protect their enthusiasm even though their work style might be somewhat questionable. At the same time, we should enthusiastically help them correct their shortcomings and continue to progress.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Hung stressed: It is entirely possible to accelerate the development of agriculture throughout the province. However, we shall meet with difficulties on our way ahead. Under our new historical conditions, there are a host of new problems which we must work to solve. This requires us to study hard in order to gain a clearer understanding of the party's policies and to learn more production and management techniques. In a word, we should acquire better knowledge of objective laws so we will make fewer subjectivist mistakes. We must strive to achieve this goal in order to gain the initiative in leading the masses in working hard to boost production rapidly. We must lead the people throughout the province in building farmland capable of producing 1,000 catties, 1,600 catties and 1 ton of grain per mou. We must push agriculture forward faster and accomplish the glorious tasks assigned us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

SHANGHAI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS THIRD SESSION

OWP91316Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The Fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Standing Committee held its third session on the morning of 25 August. The session was attended by more than 100 people, including Han Che-i, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Chao Hsing-chih, Chang Cheng-tsung, Liang Kuo-pin, Pa Chin, I'u Ching-chi, Wang Chih-chung, Chou Ku-cheng and Lu Yu-tao, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee; and the standing members of the municipal CPPCC committee.

The session was presided over by Comrade Chao Hsing-chih. It heard an important speech by Comrade Han Che-i on how to rapidly develop the economy and make as many contributions as possible to realizing the four modernizations. The session adopted, after discussions by those present, the main points of work of the municipal CPPCC committee for the second half of the year.

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The session pointed out: The municipal CPPCC, which suffered serious sabotage by the gang of four and their followers, has gradually resumed its work under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, thus assuming the role of a revolutionary united front organization. The tasks of the CPPCC during the second half of the year are to continue to implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC National Conference in line with Chairman Hua's instruction "study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again;" grasp the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link; join the various patriotic democratic parties and the mass organizations concerned in making our work in various fields more and more dynamic; mobilize all positive factors; and do our share in our respective work posts to fulfill the general tasks for the new period.

The session held discussions on how to study, how to conduct investigations and study, how to collect historical and cultural data. It also discussed matters on compiling and translating material, the work of propaganda aimed at Taiwan, the study of international problems and work on the letters and visits by the masses.

The session also discussed and adopted the list of appointees named as deputy secretaries general of the municipal CPPCC committee and additional members of its various working committees.

SEVENTH SHANGHAI CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES

OW291039Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Seventh Shanghai Municipal CYL Congress came to a victorious conclusion on the afternoon of 25 August, 4 days after its opening session.

During the congress, with great emotion the delegates discussed the important speech given by Comrade Yen Yu-min on behalf of the municipal party committee. They now deeply understand that the most fundamental guarantee of CYL work is the party's concern and leadership. The party has restored to the CYL its youthful spring, the channel is open and the CYL's orientation has been clearly indicated. The CYL should respond to the party's earnest expectations with actual deeds. Freely expressing their opinions, they also seriously discussed the work report made by Comrade (Wang Min-chang). This increased their awareness of the CYL's various tasks in fulfilling its work during the new period.

At the congress, Comrade (Chou Tien-chien), deputy secretary of the Shanghai No 5 Steel Works' CYL Committee, cited his own experience of struggle to indignantly expose and criticize the heinous crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in persecuting young people. The congress also listened to (Kao Hung-ta)--a young technician who has made important contributions to the successful research and manufacture of the (light) atomic clock--and (Li Chun)--who won first place in the national mathematics contest--who delivered reports on their experiences. Inspired by these thought-provoking experiences, the delegates expressed determination to aim high, have lofty aspirations, emit still more "light and heat" in their youth and strive to be trailblazers in the new Long March.

Acting in line with the party's fine traditions of giving full play to democracy and carrying out repeated consultations, the congress elected the members and alternate members of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee, and the Shanghai municipal delegates to the forthcoming 10th National CYL Congress. It also adopted the congress' resolution on the work report.

The resolution calls on all CYL members and other young people throughout the municipality to learn from outstanding CYL members and youthful comrades (Chou Tien-chien), (Lu Kuo-liang), (Wang Chien-chiang) and (Lu Pao-hsin); to emulate their revolutionary spirit; to learn from the experiences of the CYL organizations of the Shanghai No 9 cotton textile mill and other units in unfolding activities; to strive to be trail-blazers in the new Long March; and to stand courageously in the forefront of the new Long March.

On the afternoon of 25 August the congress held a ceremony to mark its conclusion, at which Comrade (Chen Chi-mao), vice chairman of the preparatory committee for the congress, delivered a closing speech.

NCNA REPORTS ON SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN SHANGHAI

OW291204Y Peking NCNA in English 1052 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 29 (HSINHUA)--The Shanghai Institute of Metallurgy under the Chinese Academy of Sciences has produced a full code high speed bipolar memory and a large scale integrated circuit has been turned out by Fudan University. These are key parts for computers capable of doing more than ten million calculations per second.

Shanghai scientists and researchers have completed altogether almost 300 projects since the beginning of this year.

Research institutes, schools of higher learning and factories have been cooperating on 8 projects--the large-scale integrated circuit, calculation technique and application, integrated optics communications, superconductor technique, breeding and selection of fine rice seed strains, handling of three kinds of industrial waste, prevention and treatment of tumours and catalysts. These projects are in line with the "Draft National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology for 1978-1985" which was drawn up at the March National Science Conference.

Leading cadres of Shanghai have been having discussions with scientists, listening to ideas and opinions and helping solve practical problems. The city's ten districts and ten suburban counties have set up organizations to lead scientific research work.

Wang Ying-lai, Feng Te-pei, Wang Yu, Yen Tung-sheng, Lo Tsung-lo, Chuang Hsiao-hui and Tsou Yuan-hsi are among the scientists who have been appointed to leading positions in the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Shanghai Academy of Sciences and in other research institutes.

SHANTUNG LITERARY, ART FEDERATION HOLDS ENLARGED PLENUM

SK290957Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The third enlarged plenum of the Third Committee of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles was ceremoniously held from 20 to 27 August in Tsinan. The plenum furiously exposed and criticized the serious crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four for dishing up the theory of dictatorship by the sinister line in literary and art circles, destroying the literary and art federation and the branches of various associations.

The plenum also solemnly declared to formally restore functions of the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and Shantung branches of the unions of Chinese writers, dramatists, musicians, artists, chuyi [balladry, story-telling and comic dialogue workers, dancers and photographers, and the Research Committee of Chinese Folk Literature.

Responsible persons of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Shantung Provincial Military District, including Comrade Pai Ju-ping, Li Chen, (Wang Chung-ying), Lu Tien-chi, Li Tzu-chao, (Lin Ping), (Chao Fang), Ho Chih-yuan, (Sung I-min) and Yang Po received all comrades attending the plenum.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Shantung Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, since its founding, has actively organized writers, artists and the masses of literary and art workers to participate in the great struggle of socialist revolution and construction and has done much work for the proletarian revolutionary causes. This federation has made major achievements which should be fully affirmed. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the situation on the literary and art front in our province has been very good and great achievements have been scored. However, we must see that the work of literary and art circles in our province has lagged far behind the demands of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers. We should heighten revolutionary spirit, go all out, make haste and catch up with others so as to continuously make new contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: Comrades on the literary and art front should conscientiously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, comprehensively and accurately understand and master Chairman Mao's ideological system on literature and art and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art. The masses of literary and art workers should take big strides in constantly going deep among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to learn from them, to publicize and reflect their opinions and deeds. It is necessary to overcome the unhealthy tendency of scholars scorning each other which is handed down to us by the old society. It is imperative to adhere to the party spirit of the proletariat and overcome bourgeois factionalism, to unite the majority, to bring into play all positive forces and render service to the causes of socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: The literary and art circle was an area heavily afflicted by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. The noxious effect they caused in this circle was serious. On the basis of the previous period of exposure and criticism, it is necessary to advance from strength to strength and make continual efforts to fight well the third campaign. It is imperative to criticize in depth the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four from the viewpoint of line, ideology and theory, clarify right and wrong in line, end turmoil and restore order.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: The literary and art front is an important aspect of the proletarian revolution. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership over literary and art work. Cultural departments and literary and art organizations should hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, mobilize and organize writers and artists to unite in struggle, go deep into reality and vigorously write more and better works with diligence, and greet the new upsurge of cultural work with practical deeds.

At the time of the plenum, Comrade (Wang Chung-ying), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles delivered a report entitled: "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Promote the Creation of More Socialist Literary and Art Works, and Serve the Purpose of Carrying Out the General Task for the New Period." At the end of the plenum, Comrade (Lin Ping), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech.

This plenum was a grand meeting of the literary and art circle in our province after the smashing of the gang of four. It was attended by more than 300 people, including members of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, responsible persons of the provincial literary and art units and cultural departments of all prefectures, municipalities and the Tsinan PLA units, and representatives of literary and art workers.

SHANTUNG MUNICIPALITY CONDUCTS INVESTIGATIONS

SK291420Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Tzupo municipal party committee has carried a deepgoing investigation, sincerely analyzed the typical experience of the backward units, and adopted a resolute measure to strictly deal with the severe problems of covering up the facts and suppressing the masses in the (Hsinhua) pharmaceutical factory in Shantung, thus bringing about a deepgoing development of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement.

The (Hsinhua) pharmaceutical factory in Shantung was heavily afflicted by the sabotage of the gang of four. During the days when the gang of four ran amok, backbone elements of the factional setup in the factory which closely followed the gang of four and [words indistinct] who earned the gang of four's credit worked in collusion and made secret plots. They vigorously created disorder, embarked on conspiracies in usurping party and state power and undermined both revolution and production, thus turning the socialist enterprise into an undertaking for throwing Tzupo Municipality into great chaos. What was particularly serious was that after the transfer of the former principal responsible person of the factory party committee in April 1975 from another locality, he wantonly and vigorously pushed the sinister stuff of admitting party members and promoting cadres on a crash basis which was concocted by the gang of four's follower in Shanghai. He profusely talked about the sworn follower of the gang of four Ma Tien-shui who sold himself for supporting the gang, dwelling on how this man supported the rebels and promoted new cadres. He said that one important reason for the stable situation in Shanghai was that rebels were given positions at the very beginning and the veteran cadres were generally placed behind as assistants, while young cadres were assigned to the forefront of the work and were encouraged to grasp key responsibility. In his plan for building the factory into a Taching-type enterprise, the promotion of cadres on a crash basis was taken as important task which should be completed within the given date. He used every means in his power to pull the elements of the factional setup into the party, place them into leading body at all levels and assign them in an important post so as to control the key departments. Among those elements, two persons who were promoted as deputy secretaries of the factory party committee actively followed Lin Biao and the gang of four to persecute cadres, to suppress the masses and to participate in the conspiratorial activities of the factional setup in usurping party and state power. After the smashing of the gang of four, they obstinately clung to the reactionary stand, to acting against and undermining the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and committed a series of severe mistakes and crimes.

What was more striking was that, at the end of 1973, five persons of the (Hsinhua) pharmaceutical factory attended the notorious conference on "purification of party," and all of them were later promoted as section-level cadres. One of them was a core element who was pulled into the party and assigned to the post of vice chairman of the trade union in the factory.

The severe problem in the (Hsinhua) pharmaceutical factory highly aroused attention of leading comrades of the Shantung provincial and the Tsupo municipal party committees as well as the Ministry of the Chemical Industry. In March 1976, the principal responsible comrades of the Tsupo municipal party committee personally approved a letter from the masses of this factory and forwarded it to the authorities concerned. The Tsupo municipal party committee immediately sent an investigating group to the factory. After this, work groups from the Tsupo municipal party committee and the Ministry of Chemical Industry also came to the factory. The investigating and working groups carried out a large amount of work and listened to the various opinions which proved that the problems reflected by the masses are basically true. After briefs given by the investigating and working groups, the Tsupo municipal party committee carried out a sincere and serious study in line with the spirit of the rectification movement. It held that the factional setup of the gang of four in the factory had usurped a considerable part of the leading power, and that these persons took advantage of the power they have controlled, covered the facts, suppressed the masses, dealt blows and conducted retaliations which had seriously impeded the deepgoing development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. This was supported by the principal responsible person of the municipal Chemical Industry Bureau and the former secretary of the factory party committee who had already been transferred. With this unified understanding, in line with the principle of being resolute and cautious as well as of solving problems and achieving stability, it immediately made a resolution to separately investigate those two persons who committed serious mistakes and crimes and the core element of the factional setup. It also held that the former secretary of the factory party committee and the principal responsible person of the municipal Chemical Industry Bureau who had supported and shielded those two persons to cover up facts and suppress the masses should be ordered to examine their mistakes and to make the matter clear.

The effective measures taken by the Tsupo municipal party committee won unanimous support from the cadres and masses in the whole factory. Over the past 3 months or so, with the assistance of the work groups of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the municipal party committee, the exposure-criticism-investigation movement has advanced with great momentum and high speed in this factory.

SHANXIAO

SHANXIAO WOMEN'S UNION--The Shantung Provincial Women's Federation held its third enlarged plenum of the Sixth Provincial Women's Federation from 11 to 14 August in Tsinan to elect representatives to the Fourth National Women's Congress. Present at the plenum were members and alternate members of the provincial Women's Federation, chairmen of the women's federations of various prefectures and cities, and representatives of grassroots cadres. During the session, all participants studied the guidelines of the third enlarged plenum of the Sixth National Women's Congress. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Land, 1130 GMT 20 Aug 78 SK]

I. 30 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN'S MAO CHIH-YUNG MEETS WITH KIANGSU DELEGATION.

HK291215Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 28 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsu Provincial delegation, which is led by Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and first political commissar of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District, arrived in Changsha on 17 August. Accompanied by Comrade Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial fronts concerned, the Kiangsu provincial delegation visited Chairman Mao's residence in Shaoshan and the Shaoshan irrigation area on 15 and 19 August. The delegation also visited various schools, plans and factories in Changsha.

Accompanied by Comrade Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other comrades concerned, the delegation visited Changte, Iyang and Yuehyang prefectures.

At a 27 August forum which was held in Changsha, responsible comrades concerned of the two provinces gave reports and exchanged experiences gained in various work. A rally was held on the morning of 28 August in Changsha to welcome the Kiangsu delegation. Delegates of the Kiangsu provincial delegation introduced their experiences at the rally. Comrades Sun Kuo-chih and Wang Chih-kuo, secretaries of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. After greeting the visitors, they said: "We must hold high the Taching and Tachai red banners--the two red banners which were personally established by Chairman Mao, continue to learn from Taching and Tachai, deeply conduct activities to humbly and honestly learn from Kiangsu and Kiangsi, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

The Kiangsu provincial delegation will continue to visit Chuchou, Hsiangtan and Hengyang beginning on 28 August.

ARTICLE ON PEOPLE'S COMMUNES BY HUNAN'S MAO CHIH-YUNG

OW300543Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 30 August article by Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee: "Earnestly Implement the Party's Economic Policies To Fully Arouse the Socialist Enthusiasm of the Peasants--Marking the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of People's Communes"]

[Text] The article says: The 20 years since the establishment of people's communes were years of struggle and victory. As socialist revolution and construction have developed in depth during these years, the people's communes have gone through the rigorous tests of class struggle, the struggle between two lines and natural disasters. Particularly in the struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four, the people's communes have continuously been consolidated and developed, thus becoming strong citadels in keeping firmly to the socialist orientation and developing the collective economy in the countryside. The people's communes have displayed a tremendous superiority in this fierce struggle. As a result, the countryside has been profoundly changed.

The article states: While undertaking the new Long March, we must conscientiously carry out the series of rural economic policies laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in order to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm. By so doing, we can certainly develop the people's communes more healthily under our new historical conditions.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The socialist economy, with agriculture as its foundation, is bound to become ever more prosperous. This will accelerate the building of a modern, powerful socialist country.

NCNA PRAISES ACHIEVEMENTS OF HUNAN PEASANT-SCIENTIST

OW281339Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, August 28 (HSINHUA)--Li Yeh-shu of the Tuchia nationality in central China's Hunan Province is one of China's few peasant scientists to achieve grain yields equivalent to more than 22.5 tons per hectare on an experimental plot. His 0.13-hectare experimental plot, where in the past few years he has tried out the triple-cropping system (wheat-rice-rice), yielded more than three tons in 1975 and 1977. He was made a representative to the National Science Conference last March in recognition of this achievement. He is a member of Kungchiao production brigade in Paoching County of the Tuchia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and attributes his success to Chiang Fa-chang, a government agricultural technician who lived in the village for many years helping the peasants learn new, scientific farming methods.

Since liberation, the government has sent in more than 2,000 scientific and technical workers from all over the country as part of the effort to raise production and improve methods in the prefecture, where industry had been non-existent and slash-and-burn the prevalent farming method. They have trained 7,000 specialists of Tuchia and Miao nationalities, people who had formerly been regarded by reactionary rulers as savages. The Tuchias, who settled in the western parts of Hunan and Hupeh provinces 1,000 years ago, used to be forbidden to reveal their national identity, speak their own language, wear their own costumes, or practise their own customs.

They were recognized as a separate nationality only after liberation, when the central people's government sent specialists to research into the languages, culture and economy of western Hunan at the request of the local people. On September 20, 1957, the Tuchia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture was set up where the two nationalities could better administer their affairs.

As agriculture and industry developed, the prefecture set up its own research institutes in agriculture, forestry, farm machinery, medicine, sericulture, animal husbandry and metallurgy in addition to five technical schools which turn out 1,000 students every year. The government agricultural specialists at county level are backed by an army of 50,000 peasants who take an active part in scientific experiments at commune level and below.

Eight years ago, agricultural technician Hsiao Mo-chu came to work in Lota commune in Lungshan County, an area inhabited by people of Tuchia nationality. There he formed a study group for young people and gave lectures that set the young people's imaginations racing. Under his guidance, one of the students, Hsiang Pang-chi, developed a new rice strain which requires a shorter growth period and is more resistant to the cold climate in high altitudes than are traditional strains. The yield is higher.

Last year, Hsiang Pang-chi was made party secretary of the commune. Under his leadership, the new strain was popularized throughout the commune and the yield reached a record 7.5 tons per hectare.

HUPEH MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

HK281337Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCF Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 26 August to mobilize the staff and workers on the industry and communications front to respond to the call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee to improve product quality, seriously implement the circular of the State Economics Commission on holding a "quality month," and fight a battle of emancipation in product quality. Han Ning-fu and Tien Ying, responsible comrades of the provincial CCF and revolutionary committees, and responsible comrades of the provincial organs and of large enterprises in Wuhan took part in the meeting. Comrade Tien Ying presided. Comrade Han Ning-fu made a speech. A responsible comrade of the provincial Industry and Communications Office spoke on arrangements for the "quality month."

The conference held: Many units have worked hard this year to bring industrial production into the track of putting quality first. This is particularly the case since the state Economics Commission issued its circular on organizing a "quality month." However, there still are many shortcomings. "Viewing the province as a whole, the situation of low product quality and high waste rate has not been fundamentally transformed. The quality of many products is very unstable. Shortly after it improved, it declined again. The quality of the majority of products has not yet reached the previous best standard of the enterprises concerned. A number of products have not yet reached the quality standard laid down by the state. Product quality in a few enterprises has been consistently poor for a long time. These enterprises have become units with longstanding, great and difficult problems in quality improvement work. We must seriously deal with this problem and straighten matters out."

The conference held: During the "quality month," it will be necessary to launch the masses to analyze product quality and seriously solve existing problems in order to bring about a big improvement in quality. The quality of all products should reach the previous highest standard of the enterprises before the end of the year. The following tasks should be grasped in order to make a success of the "quality month":

1. Vigorously educate people to improve product quality. It is necessary to study the relevant instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging product quality. Exhibitions should be held and good people and deeds in improving product quality should be commended.

2. Launch the masses to carry out a major check on product quality. Units which have not already carried this out must do so now.

3. Put quality management on a sound basis in light of the problems revealed. In the future, leaders of factories will face disciplinary action if they send out substandard products masquerading as quality products.

4. Carry out assessment work and commend progressive units and individuals for improving quality.

5. Launch an upsurge to learn technology and professional matters and go all out to improve technical and professional standards.

6. Industry and communications departments and party committees of enterprises must strengthen leadership over quality work and put it on their daily agenda. Quality management organs should be set up and personnel should be assigned to them. All levels must do a good thing on quality work.

KWANGSI REGIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

HK2814107 Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Aug 78 HK

[Text] The Fourth Kwangsi Regional CPPCC Committee held its second Standing Committee meeting on 23 and 24 August in Nanning. Comrade Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, presided over and gave an important speech at the meeting. Comrade Liu Chung-kuei, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, gave a report on the current situation at the meeting. The participants also listened to a work report delivered by Lin Ko-wu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, and approved a draft of the work plans for the regional CPPCC committee.

Chung Feng, Huang I-ping, Mo Nei-chun, Lu Hsiu-hsuan, Shih Chao-tang, Lin Ko-wu, Cheng Chien-hsuan, Huang Sung-chien, Huang Chi-han and Yeh Pei, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, attended the meeting.

Vice Chairman Chung Feng gave a speech at the closing of the meeting. The participants held discussions at the meeting and unanimously said: We were deeply educated and encouraged by the report delivered by Secretary Liu on the current excellent international and domestic situation. Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must strengthen our work, continue to study hard, make full use of our specialties, and contribute to building our country into a modern and powerful socialist state.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY PEASANTS DEAL WITH POLICY PROBLEMS

HK281402Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0450 GMT 27 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Wanning County CCP Committee has held meetings of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to check on problems of policy implementation in the county and to discuss specific measures and methods for implementing the economic policies. As a result, the policies are now being properly implemented.

At the beginning of this year, this county's basic level cadres and masses hailed the provincial CCP committee's 16-point measure for reducing the burdens on the production teams and strengthening the frontline of agriculture, and demanded that the county CCP committee act accordingly. "However, the leadership of the county CCP committee was ideologically reluctant to do this, and the 16 points were shelved. In March, cadres of the county CCP committee's Office for the Movement To Learn From Tachai went to investigate and study at (Peipo) commune, where they listened to the views of the masses. They then put forward proposals to the county CCP committee on implementing policies, including reducing the burdens on the production teams, strengthening management and developing diversification in the production teams. Nobody had imagined that the leading members of the county CCP committee would severely criticize them and describe the proposals as 'rightist.' The county CCP committee's reasoning was that if stress was laid on reducing the burden on the production teams and on the right of self-determination of the production teams, the county CCP committee would be bound hand and foot and would be unable to exercise unified command. This would affect large-scale farmland capital construction. In addition, if they agreed to allow the production teams to carry out industrial and sideline occupations, the labor force would drift away, capitalism would run rampant and so on.

"In mid-June, the county CCP committee convened a meeting of cadres at and above the level of commune CCP committee Standing Committee members, and proposed 'opposing rightism.'

"At the meeting, (Wei Tse-fang), deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee and concurrently secretary of the Wanning County CCP Committee, delivered a mobilization speech on opposing rightism. The spirit stressed by this meeting did not conform to the actual situation in the county, and the cadres in the county sharply criticized the county CCP committee."

(Wei Tse-fang) was shaken by the criticism of the masses, and he seriously considered the problem of why the thinking of the county CCP committee varied so much with the thinking of the masses. After the meeting ended, (Wei) and the comrade of the Office for the Movement To Learn From Tachai went to (Peipo) commune to visit the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants and listen to their views and appeals. The masses declared: "In the past few years, the county CCP committee shouted all the time about 'taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development,' but they actually took grain as the key link and strangled everything else. On all sides, hands stretched into the pockets of the peasants for money, undermining the production teams while forbidding them to carry out diversification and pursue industrial and sideline occupations. We cannot even afford to buy ropes for the oxen, but every day we have to criticize so-called 'capitalist tendencies of attaching much importance to money and little to grain.' Do you mean to say that it is socialism if we do not even have one cent?"

Through investigation, (Wei Tse-fang) discovered that the current rural problems were caused not by rightism but by the fact that the gang of four's ultraleft trend of thought had not been truly washed away; he himself was still under their pernicious influence. He then helped the commune to convene a meeting of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to promulgate the party's rural economic policies and assist the county CCP committee to correct its errors. (Wei Tse-fang) took part in the meeting as an ordinary cadre, seriously listened to the criticism of the masses and confessed his errors. They have now taken steps to properly implement the policies. The county CCP committee has instructed all communes to hold meetings of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants to discuss policy issues.

HAINAN ARTICLE CRITICIZES GANG FOR DISRUPTING COUNTRYSIDE

HK281139Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 26 Aug 78 HK

[Report on article by the theory group of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee frontpaged on the HAINAN DAILY on 26 August: "The Party's Class Line in the Countryside Must Not Be Tampered With--Exposing and Criticizing the Counterrevolutionary Crimes of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four in Reversing the Relations Between Enemies and Comrades in the Countryside and in Sabotaging Learning From Tachai in Agriculture]

[Excerpts] The article said: The rural movement in Hainan region has been whipped up since 1974, particularly in 1975 and 1976. Some localities found themselves in a serious situation where friends and foes were confused and where unscrupulous criticism, struggle and punishment occurred. The poor and lower middle peasants were even threatened, and rural economic policies were in a mess. Facts have proven that this situation resulted from the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and is evidence of the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four in being "fake left and real right." In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must, in connection with reality, expose and criticize the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the rural movement in Hainan region and eliminate their remnant poison and influence.

Because of their counterrevolutionary desire to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, Lin Biao, the gang of four and their sworn followers and remnants for a long time wildly opposed the party's class line in the countryside and used peasants as the targets of dictatorship.

They even openly dished up the reactionary slogan of using the method of dictatorship to develop agriculture. This fact not only nakedly exposed that they were the fiercest enemies of the peasants, but also still more fully demonstrated the ultrarightist nature of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

Because of the influence of the reactionary ideas and slogans of Lin Biao and the gang of four in reversing the relations between enemies and comrades and carrying out dictatorship over peasants, some comrades in Hainan region had many erroneous ideological and theoretical viewpoints between 1975 and 1976 on how to handle peasants. Some comrades virtually equated collective peasants with individual peasants. They thought that the collective peasants in China were still petty producers who were becoming capitalists every day and every hour and that they were a reserve force of the bourgeoisie. Some comrades misinterpreted Lenin's instructions. They described collective peasants as "opportunists", "speculative" and willfully grasped the so-called "economic mice", "parasitism", "upstarts" and so on and so forth among the peasants. Some localities even described those peasants who acted spontaneously and those who had proper sources of income as "offshoots" and "newborn bourgeois elements."

The gang of four and the gang of four battled about "a new transformation in class relationship" and advocated carrying out dictatorship over peasants and using the method of dictatorship to develop agriculture. This would certainly lead to adopting various dictatorial means to handle peasants, thus reversing the relations between enemies and comrades in the countryside and turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into the dictatorship of landlords and the bourgeoisie.

After the Kuomintang spy Jiang Chun-chiao's reactionary article "On Comprehensive Dictatorship" was published, some counties in Hainan region proposed to swiftly break the deadlock and adopt some tough measures in handling peasants. They one-sidedly encouraged the people to dare to criticize and struggle, and also popularized the erroneous acts of [words indiscriminately, of having no noon break, of adding an extra work shift in the evening, and of punishing peasants by making them wear placards and imposing fines on them. They even unscrupulously beat, arrested and imprisoned people, sabotaging socialist rule of law.

Some localities also adopted dictatorial measures to handle the relationship between public and private interests. They regarded those private plots allowed by the state as illegal capitalism. They uprooted large amounts of crops and destroyed large quantities of melons and vegetables in the private plots of peasants, some even mobilized armed militia detachments to force peasants to work and forbade peasants from attending rallies. The above accounts show the remnant poison and evidence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in advocating the adoption of dictatorial measures to handle peasants.

BRIEFS

HAIKOW PREFECTURE'S RUBBER PRODUCTION--The Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefectural Revolutionary Committee recently held a autonomous prefectural meeting on local rubber production in Paoting County. The participants visited the advanced rubber plantations of (Chiamao) commune in Paoting County and listened to reports of experiences. As a result of thorough discussions, the meeting put forward specific plans for the development of rubber production in the autonomous prefecture. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Radio in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 AUG 78 JK]

KWEICHOW SIXTH PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS CLOSES

HK251043Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Sixth Kweichow Provincial CYL Congress which lasted for 5 days closed on the afternoon of 26 August. The congress elected the Sixth Provincial CYL Committee and the provincial delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress. The closing ceremony took place in the hall of the provincial revolutionary committee. Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the congress. On behalf of the preceding provincial CYL committee, Li Yuan-tung made a work report. The closing ceremony was presided over by Li Yuan-tung.

The Sixth Provincial CYL Committee comprised 130 members, 103 of whom are full members and 21 of whom are alternate members. The congress unanimously adopted Li Yuan-tung's work report and the resolutions on the work report. (Hung Hsi-yuan) delivered the closing speech.

The congress participants said. "We could not take part in the 25,000-li Long March embarked on by the revolutionaries of our older generation. We must now actively take part in the new Long March led by Chairman Hua to realize the four modernizations. We must carry forward the same death-defying spirit as that of the revolutionaries of our older generation in wiping out the Japanese and defeating the Chiang family dynasty. We must carry forward the glorious tradition of the Tsuni conference. We must closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua to act as pathbreakers in the new period and as heroes in the new Long March. We must devote our youth to building a powerful and modernized socialist country."

YUNNAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS HOLDS ENLARGED PLENUM

HK291259Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Fourth Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions held its fifth enlarged plenum in Kunming from 10-14 August to elect the provincial delegates to the Ninth National Congress of Trade Unions. Some 100 people attended the plenum including committee members of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions and responsible comrades of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and provincial organizations of trade unions and trade unions of some factories, mines and enterprises.

"In accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and after full deliberation and discussion, the comrades attending the plenum elected our provincial delegates to attend the Ninth Chinese National Congress of Trade Unions. The delegates elected consist of cadres of trade unions, industrial workers, party and government leading cadres, progressive models and representatives of minority nationalities. Some of them are representatives of industrial, communications, capital construction, financial, trade, cultural, education, public health, scientific and technological fronts and representatives of overseas Chinese including representatives of victimized Overseas Chinese forced to return home by the Vietnamese authorities." The delegates will represent the 1.6 million workers in the province at the Ninth National Congress of Trade Unions.

The plenum called: "The staff and workers throughout the province must be united, firmly grasp revolution and promote production. We must greet the holding of the Ninth National Congress of Trade Unions with outstanding achievements in revolution and production."

YUNNAN PLA HOLDS MEETING TO CELEBRATE INSCRIPTIONS

HK291310Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 22 August 1,000 cadres of the leadership organs of the Kunming PLA units and PLA units stationed in Kunming held a meeting in the national defense theater to celebrate the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien of the Military Commission for the National Militia Work Conference. The meeting also conveyed the spirit of the conference. The meeting was presided over by Shih Ching-pan, director of the Political Department of the Kunming PLA units. Sun Kan-ching, chief of staff of the headquarters of the Kunming PLA units, read out the inscriptions. (Kung Shih-hui), deputy director of the [words indistinct] department of the headquarters of the Kunming PLA units, conveyed the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, saying: "In accordance with the general task for the new period and with the requirements of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee to grasp the key link of class struggle, bring about great order in the army and be prepared against war, the conference laid stress on summing up the positive and negative experiences in struggling against Lin Biao and the gang of four in militia building and decided to restore and carry forward the excellent traditions of militia work in the new historical conditions and to vigorously implement the principles and tasks of militia building.

Li Ko-chung, deputy commissar of the Kunming PLA units, spoke at the meeting, pointing out: "The inscriptions of wise leader Chairman Hua, respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien shows their earnest concern for hundreds of millions of militiamen throughout the country. The victorious holding of the National Militia Work Conference has clearly pointed out the orientation for strengthening militia building in the new historical conditions. We must implement the spirit of the conference very well, strengthen leadership and raise militia work in our military region to a new level.

Li Ko-chung pointed out: "To do well in implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, we must first seriously study and profoundly appreciate the inscriptions of the wise leader Chairman Hua, respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Military Commission. We must heighten our understanding of the militia's strategic role, restore and carry forward the old traditions of militia work and raise militia work in our region to a new level. [Words indistinct] we must educate militiamen and give full play to the role of militia as the main force in the movements to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture. We must strengthen our preparedness against war, maintain social order, strengthen border defense and struggle hard to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Li Ko-chung emphatically said in his speech: "In the whole, the leadership organs of our Kunming PLA units and the PLA units stationed in Kunming have understood well the importance of militia work and done a great deal of work. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, what we have done far from meets the requirements of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. By conveying and implementing the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference, we must solve very well the previous stage's problems. We must insure that we grasp the PLA units in one hand and militia in the other. Proceeding from grasping the key link of class struggle, bringing about great order in the army and being prepared against war, we must make plans in a unified way with due consideration to all parties concerned and make proper arrangements for militia work. In connection with their own work, all departments must actively consider and arrange militia work. Meanwhile, we must mobilize all PLA units throughout the region to do militia work. We must be prepared against war, strengthen militia building and make new contributions."

HOPEI RAILWAY SUBBUREAU OVERTURNS 'ERRONEOUS' CASES

DW281247Y Shihchiachuang Railway Subbureau Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 0177 24 AUG 78

[Excerpts] The Shihchiachuang Railway Subbureau was a unit that had been seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four. Its task to implement the party's policies was hard. This year, acting on the instructions by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on implementing the party policies and in the course of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four, the subbureau party committee relied on the masses, linked the struggle with events in various units, surmounted various acts of interference and obstacles, and strived to speed up the race in implementing the party policies. It soon had a clear report on the cadres and workers who had been falsely charged, overturned the framed-up, faked and erroneous cases, and punished those who created these cases.

Following the smashing of the gang of four, the subbureau party committee strived to do a good job in investigation. The six backbone elements of the gang of four's factional setup, elements which committed serious crimes and refused to repent, were either put into custody, arrested or held incommunicado and interrogated, thus eliminating those backbone factionalist elements from various leading groups and seizing back the power that had been usurped by them.

But after the bourgeois factionalist setup was smashed, internal injuries still remained and some people were still apprehensive in implementing the party policies. To eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence and people's lingering fear, the subbureau party committee held special meetings to discuss matters on how to effectively implement the party policies. At these meetings the masses of cadres and workers studied the relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee and directives issued by the higher party committees. They also discussed what was in their minds and work, penetratingly exposed and criticized the gang of four, and settled the question of whether implementing the party's policies construed "as digging up bygone problems," and negating the Great Cultural Revolution.

The cadres and workers also exposed the criminal deeds of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the factionalist followers in trampling on the party's policies, undermining the socialist legal system, ruthlessly persecuting the masses of cadres and workers, and creating a large number of framed-up, faked and erroneous cases. They reported that, in various organizations under the subbureau, over 20 percent of the working staff, including more than 60 percent of the cadres at and above section level, were accused of various crimes, and many died of persecution. Throughout the subbureau, 131 died of persecution under various fabricated charges and more than 200 people were injured and crippled by torture.

The clear facts exposed at the meetings enabled the masses of cadres and workers to clearly understand that thorough investigation of all framed-up, faked and erroneous cases and exoneration of those who had been victimized is by no means "digging up bygone problems" but a liquidation of the bloody debts owed by Lin Biao and the gang of four; and that overturning these cases is not negating the Great Cultural Revolution, but a means to further develop and consolidate the victorious results of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

To further enhance the task of implementing the party policies, the various organizations of the subbureau also sponsored meetings attended by thousands of people.

Leaders, cadres and representatives of workers attended these meetings. All worked energetically to exonerate the former leading comrades of the subbureau who died of persecution and to restore the honor of 58 comrades who were accused of various fabricated charges. Similar meetings were also held by 14 other units to exonerate 1,068 comrades and to restore their honor.

CHINA IN ENGLISH 1100 GMT 25 AUG PARTY CADRES ENDS

CHINA IN ENGLISH Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

A meeting was recently held to mark the conclusion of the 20th reading class for middle-ranking cadres of the party school of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee. Attending the closing ceremony were Second Secretary (Chou Hui), Secretary of the League and responsible comrades of the organization and propaganda department of the autonomous regional party committee.

Chou Hui presided at the ceremony. He called on all present to study Marxist-Leninist theory, Chairman Mao's works, and learn from the masses, the practical experience of the last 20 years and all advanced sectors in foreign countries to master the science of management skills and change our style of work so as to speed up the development of the economy.

This reading class for middle-ranking cadres under the Inner Mongolia party school was organized in accordance with the smashing of the gang of four in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee on running party schools at all levels well and under the guidance and concern of the autonomous regional party committee. Participants in the class were middle-ranking party cadres of the banners, counties, state farms and medium-size enterprises, large mines and enterprises; party cadres of the leagues and municipalities, large enterprises and those at the bureau and departmental level; and the secretaries of leagues and people's commune party committees. The class lasted for 5 months. Its subjects included Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, theory of the revolution, economic problems and policy and party building.

CHINA IN ENGLISH YOUTH FOR ANTIGANG STRUGGLE

CHINA IN ENGLISH in English 0710 GMT 30 Aug 78 OW

PEKING, August 30 (Hsinhua)--Two Peking youths have been commended for their role in the struggle two years ago against the gang of four. A decision by the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League calls on league members and other young people in the city to learn from them.

The youths are Han Chih-hsiung, Youth League secretary of the chemical fibre plant in the Dongcheng District, and Han Chih-hsiung, Youth League committee member of the Beijing Machine Repair Company. The two wrote essays and verses and put them up in the city in April, 1976, in commemoration of the late Premier Chou En-lai. At that time they denounced the gang of four for their criminal activities aimed at overthrowing the Party, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman Peng Hsiao-ping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the younger generation.

At the ceremony, Han Chih-hsiung wrote: "We must watch closely those bourgeois elements and opportunists within the party who are attempting to usurp top party and government positions, change the political colour of the country and drag us back to a capitalist society."

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Han Tih-hsiung wrote a verse comparing the gang of four to crows: "The people will pull out the peacock's feathers the crows had stolen and planted on their bodies, tearing to pieces their Marxist cloaks. The handful of scum will without mercy be taken to the dock in front of the monument to the people's heroes amid the uproar of the people."

For writing and displaying these pieces, the two youngmen were arrested and thrown into prison on the orders of the gang of four and their followers.

In prison, they refused to yield. They were finally freed in October, 1976, when the gang was overthrown.

Recently, the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League invited the two young men to speak at a mass rally, telling of their struggle against the gang of four. Their speeches were enthusiastically applauded.

TIENTSIN GEOLOGY INSTITUTE CORRECTS PAST WRONGS

SK300635Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Aug 78 SA

- [Excerpts] In the struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the Tientsin Geological and Mining Institute of the State Geology Bureau--formerly known as Huapei Geological Science Institute--has sincerely implemented the party's policy on intellectuals and persisted in correcting all existing wrongs. Since the end of last year, this institute has settled the cases which have been pending for a dozen years or so, overturned all fabricated false charges imposed on dozens of scientists and technicians and reversed the verdicts on unjust, false and unfounded cases concerning them, thus effectively arousing the socialist enthusiasm of all scientists and technicians in the institute.

During the Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four reversed the relationship between enemies and ourselves and instigated the reactionary ideology of suspecting all and overturning all, labeling these scientists and technicians as bourgeois intellectuals or members of the stinking ninth category. They also fabricated false charges against dozens of scientists and technicians, labeling them as reactionary academic authorities, technical tyrants, historical counterrevolutionaries, active counterrevolutionaries and secret agents, arbitrarily tortured and persecuted them and fabricated a batch of unjust, false and unfounded cases. Forty percent of scientists and technicians in the institute thus suffered from criticism and trampling.

Even after the smashing of the gang of four, because a number of responsible persons in Tientsin did not carry out the line of the 11th party congress, the party policy on intellectuals was not carried out. As a result, the unjust, false and unfounded cases could not be straightened out.

In October 1977 the party committee of the Academy of Geological Science of the State Geology Bureau assigned a work group to help this institute to rule out all resistance to implement the party policy on intellectuals by working along with personnel from the municipal science committee. This work group repeatedly publicized the documents of the 11th party congress and the relevant party policies among all staff members and workers in the institute and fully mobilized the masses to launch a large-scale people's war of exposing and criticizing the gang of four in light of actual situation. All persecuted comrades indignantly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in ruthlessly persecuting intellectuals.

This aroused the boundless indignation among the scientists and technicians against Lin Biao and the gang of four. As a result the lid of class struggle was initially lifted.

However, in the course of implementing policies, there was still great resistance. This was because a certain number of responsible persons in Tientsin refused to carry out the line of the 11th party congress and implement the party policies conscientiously. Some persons in this institute dared not implement policies, fearing that it might affect them so they willfully complicated the problems of some people in the hope of keeping the lid on continuously. Some people shifted the blame on to others. They babbled that those people were badly treated because of the action of the masses which was approved by the higher authorities. They said this in order to shirk their responsibility.

To correct this situation, the work group and the leading members of the party committee of the academy started to consolidate the institute's leading group in an effort to eliminate resistance and deepen the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. On one hand, conditions were created for the party committee leading members of the institute to go among the masses to listen to the masses' opinions. They helped to foster confidence that all existing mistakes would be corrected, chaos eliminated, and order restored, and the party's intellectual policy would be implemented consistently. On the other hand, those who had committed serious mistakes and still remained as stumbling blocks even after education were dismissed from their leading posts and transferred from the institute to other work after approval by the party committee at higher level.

At the same time the party committee of the Academy of Geological Science assigned a new secretary to the party committee of this institute, and a new leading group was formed. These resolute and effective measures were to the great satisfaction of the people. They further inspired and mobilized the masses, thus paving the way for implementing the party's intellectual policy in an all-round way.

In addition, with the approval of the party committee at high level, this institute recently appointed eight science and technical personnel as directors and deputy directors of its research departments.

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Wang To, secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, attended a meeting of advanced collectives and individuals in promoting planned parenthood in the region. Wang To said that the annual population growth rate in Inner Mongolia is expected to drop to 1.1 percent in 1978, to 1 percent in 1979 and to 0.9 percent in 1980. [Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW] The regional congress of advanced units and individuals in promoting planned parenthood closed in Huhhot on 27 Jul after 5 days in session. Lin Chia-mei, member of the planned parenthood leading group and the State Council, addressed the closing ceremony. (Chang Heng-fu), vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, announced a committee decision on commending the advanced units and individuals. Wang To, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presented them with banners and certificates. To Chun-ching, Standing Committee member of the regional party committee, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee and political commissar of the Inner Mongolia Military District, made the closing speech. [Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW]

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ACTIVITIES OF HEILUNGKIANG ACADEMY WERE RESTORED

OW290399V Harbin Heilungkiang Prov. Acad. Science in Harbin 1103 30 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Representatives of Heilungkiang's Philosophy Federation and subordinate social science societies solemnly conducted their third meeting from 9 through 13 August in Harbin. The participants held high Chairman Mao's great banner, criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist lines of Lin Biao and the gang of four and their crimes of distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, criticized the three former principal responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee for their serious mistakes in following Lin Biao and the gang of four, approved the federation's work report and constitution, discussed plans for the study of philosophy and social science in Heilungkiang, officially restored and elected the leading bodies of the federation and the philosophy, economic, CCP history, history and languages societies, and carried out academic exchanges.

Attending the opening ceremony were Li Li-an and Li Chien-pai, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Kuang Chou, (Wang Chao) and Chen Yuan-chih, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee. Comrade Li Chien-pai spoke on how to solve problems at the source; Comrade Chen Yuan-chih delivered a report, "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner and Strive to Promote Heilungkiang's Work in the Field of Philosophy and Social Science; and Fu Kuang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a responsible person of the academy's Institute of Philosophy, delivered reports on how to improve economic management by applying economic laws and on the (criterion for truth).

With great feeling, the participants recalled the history of Heilungkiang's Federation of Philosophical and Social Science Societies. They unanimously pointed out: Since the federation was founded in 1958, it has, under the correct leadership of the provincial CCP committee and with the full support and coordination of units concerned, persisted in giving priority to studying and propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persisted in carrying out the struggle to promote proletarian and eradicating bourgeois ideology and in implementing the party's policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and had numerous achievements. Facts have proven that the federation and the societies under it followed the correct orientation and scored positive achievements in their work before the Great Cultural Revolution.

Chairman Mao's revolutionary thought occupied the dominant position on Heilungkiang's philosophical and social science fronts. The three former principal responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee closely followed Lin Biao and the gang of four in pushing a "take left, real right" counterrevolutionary revisionist line, used the "two assessments" as a weapon to frenziedly attack social science workers, dissolved social science research institutes and academic organizations, strangled academic publications and forced the federation and its subordinate societies to suspend activities for 11 years.

The participants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's speech at the 1962 enlarged conference on the work of the party central committee and the speeches made by Chairman Mao and the three former principal responsible persons at the All-Army Political Work Conference and exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in completely tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the fields of philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.

At the 13 August session, the representatives adopted the constitution of Heilungkiang's Federation of Philosophical and Social Science Societies and, after consultations and discussions, elected the leading bodies of the federation and five of subordinate societies.

the 1st National People's Congress elected president of the Federation; (Lien Kuo-min), (Chao Chuoh-hsiang), (Chou En-lai), (Liu Chen-jung), (Yeh Fang), (Chang Meng-hsuan), (Yang Hui), (Lu Hsiang-shan), (Wang Tsing-hua), (Pao Chien), (Liu Ming-sheng), (Li Te) and (Chao Yu-chang) were elected presidents of the Federation. (Chou Pao-hsiang), (Liu Chen-jung), (Liu Ming-sheng), and (Wang Ten-ping) were elected presidents of the Federation, the party, dialect and languages societies respectively.

Kirin Province Party Policy on Intellectuals

21. 10 Aug 78 Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpt] Guided by the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the Kirin Provincial Party Committee, Kirin Province has accurately and swiftly implemented the party policy on intellectuals. In our province suffered from attacks and persecution by the gang of four, the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, in the name of purification of the class ranks, not a small number of intellectuals were persecuted. Numerous people were implicated in the persecution. Many people were persecuted to death. In employment, many people were persecuted to learn to good use, and the waste resulting from such practice was enormous. In the struggle to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the Kirin Provincial Party Committee paid great attention to the implementation of the party policy on intellectuals. With a great deal of meticulous work and eliminated chaos and disorder.

After the Kirin Provincial Party Committee Comrade Wang En-mao gave directives on the party policy on intellectuals, stressing that this work should be firmly grasped and implemented, the Kirin Provincial Party Committee, in March, leading groups for carrying out the policy on intellectuals. In the provincial party committee, offices for carrying out the party policy on intellectuals were set up in the provincial party committee, and full-time staffs were assigned to them. Seven major departments under the province, various prefectures in the province and various counties, cities and districts, also set up leading groups and offices. Thus, conditions have been created for carrying out the party policy on intellectuals in an effective way.

In carrying out the party policy on intellectuals, our province proceeded from its own reality, and reversed the verdicts in unfair, false and erroneous. Many people who were not able to put their learning to good use in the fields of science and technology or other fields. The general attitude of the Kirin Provincial Party Committee to do the job actively at an accelerated pace and in a high spirit, seeking good results while proceeding at high speed.

In carrying out the party policy on intellectuals, the Kirin Provincial Party Committee set up offices for carrying out the policy on intellectuals. The Kirin Provincial Party Committee and study on some questions of policy and drawn up the Kirin Provincial Party Committee's regulations on the implementation of the party policy on intellectuals. In the light of the related regulations of the party Central Committee and in connection of the real situation of the province. The Kirin Provincial Party Committee drew up a general outline, including the reversing of the verdicts on those people who were persecuted, the reversal of those people who were not able to put their learning to good use, and reinstatement of the professional titles in the educational and scientific fields. The improvement of working and living conditions of the intellect

As a result of this, a basic principle of integrating the spirit of the central authority with the actual situation of our province has emerged. At the same time, the provincial party committee also stressed that the implementation of the policy on intellectuals should be combined with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and to clean up the smash-and-grabbers. In the course of studying, the provincial party committee always paid attention to giving impetus to the overall situation by using the exemplary experiences gained in grassroots level units.

From late June to early July, the various prefectures, counties, cities and banners throughout the province have all convened meetings to reverse the verdicts. After the meetings were fully concluded, the work of reviewing people's letters and receiving people's visits was given prominence. In carrying out the work, the provincial party committee always made sure to receive people's visits warmly and to handle letters enthusiastically. By the end of July, the committee received more than 3,600 letters and more than 2,100 visitors.

According to data on hand, at present about 70 per cent of those verdicts of the province which should be reversed have been reversed, all the remaining problems are being continuously handled, and 42 per cent of those people who had not been able to put their learning to good use was reshuffled. In addition, institutions of higher education, vocational schools, scientific research departments, industrial and mining enterprises and departments have generally restored their professional titles in educational and technical fields. A great number of people have been promoted through evaluation.

The problems concerning the improvement of working and living conditions of higher level intellectuals have already drawn out attention and are being solved one by one. Some units began to pay attention to running service enterprises well and created conditions for solving the problem of housing. Party organs of some units are still taking into consideration the problem of admitting the veteran intellectuals who made contributions into the party. With the gradual implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals the vast number of intellectuals in our province are in exuberant spirits and in a happy mood. They are actively taking part in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and making efforts to do a good job in their own work. They are determined to render better service for the accomplishment of the general task for the new period by using their knowledge.

KIRIN DAILY ON DEVELOPING AGRICULTURE RAPIDLY

BY TONY CHANG, an Xinhua Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Aug 78 JK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 28 August editorial: "Strive To Develop Agriculture of Our Province at High Speed--In Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the People's Commune Movement"]

[Excerpt] The editorial says: Amid songs of great victory scored in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we ushered in the 20th anniversary of the founding of people's communes in rural areas of our country. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's teachings, Kirin Province, like other parts of the country, has scored immense achievements in developing people's communes in rural areas. Judging from the situation of this province, the collective economy of people's communes has been continuously strengthened and expanded, commune- and brigade-run enterprises have developed from a few to many, farmland capital construction has been carried out in a better way, the scientific and technological revolution is being quickened, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and handicrafts have been developed in an all-round way and a number of new types of talents and learning from Tachai have appeared.

The red flag of people's communes thus becomes brighter and more colorful. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, especially the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his company, the collective economy of quite a few communes in our province developed very slowly, some even became stragglers. The speed of agricultural development in our province has thus lagged far behind other provinces in the country.

In memory of the 20th anniversary of the founding of people's communes, we should conscientiously sum up experiences and, while affirming achievements, perceive where we have lagged behind in work, dare to face the reality, admit our shortcomings but not submit to be outdone, and go all out to advance agriculture in our province.

The editorial points out: To develop agriculture in our province at high speed, first of all, it is necessary to firmly establish the theory of taking agriculture as the foundation. As agriculture occupies a relatively important position in our province, we should make great efforts to grasp it well. However, in the past few years, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his company babbled that agriculture in Kirin was relatively developed but industry less developed, they thus paid no attention to agriculture at all. The noxious effects caused by their interference and sabotage in agriculture have not yet been eliminated. All provinces, prefectures and counties have some departments which are still imposing an interfering hand on agriculture, harming it and restricting it. In some prefectures and counties, local financial resources are not mainly used to develop agriculture but other fields. Some places even use agricultural funds to build office buildings, halls, hotels and guest houses. This phenomenon must not be allowed to continue.

Party committees at various levels should conscientiously implement the spirit of the directives of the party Central Committee, carry out a large-scale investigation throughout both higher and lower levels, fully expose contradictions, formulate necessary measures, resolutely correct all ideas and work styles which are harmful to agriculture, conscientiously implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and concentrate manpower, financial and material forces on developing agriculture.

Secondly, it is necessary to quicken the pace in realizing agricultural mechanization, study and apply the latest agricultural scientific techniques.

Thirdly, it is necessary to carry out the principle of combining agriculture with forest and animal-husbandry and comprehensively developing agriculture, industry and side-occupations. Comprehensively developing agriculture, industry and side-occupation is a way to develop the collective economy of people's communes with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Only by so doing, can we accumulate funds for agricultural mechanization and for carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way so as to accelerate the realization of the agricultural modernization at an early date. In the meanwhile, we can also create conditions for gradually realizing in the future the transition of collective ownership from the level of production teams to brigades, and then to communes.

Fourthly, it is necessary to carry out farmland capital construction in a big way. To quickly push forward agriculture in our province, it is imperative to devote time and efforts to improving conditions for production. This requires carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way. We should ride on the east wind of the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference and stir up a new upsurge in carrying out farmland capital construction in a big way.

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attention should be paid to adopting measures in accordance with local conditions and seeking practical benefits. It is necessary to strive to build farmland that gives high and stable yields and thoroughly change conditions for production. It is imperative to grasp well the building of key base areas for the production of marketable grain. Western areas and places where conditions exist should reclaim wasteland as much as possible. It is imperative to successfully combine the work of increasing per-mou yield with the work of expanding the acreage under cultivation so as to develop agricultural production of our province steadily and at high speed and make more contributions to the country.

KIRIN MANUFACTURES LASER EQUIPMENT FOR INDUSTRY, SCIENCE

OW290822Y Peking NCNA in English 0804 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Changchun, August 29 (HSINHUA)--Laser apparatus for spectrum analysis, metal cutting and studies of cancerous cells are being produced in Kirin Province. A liquid laser micro-spectrum analyser has gone into production at the Kirin optical instruments factory. Laser is a quick, accurate, highly sensitive means of dactroanalysis and causes no damage to the object analysed. It is used widely in geology, metallurgy, electronics, machine-building and scientific research.

The Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery in Changchun of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Changchun No. 1 motor vehicle plant have produced a large-scale numerical-controlled laser cutter. The cutter, powered by an infra-red laser output of 500 watts from a carbon dioxide laser apparatus, cuts clean, polished straight lines and curves on a surface. It is easy to handle and can cut steel sheets and plates for car bonnet, roof and chassis.

The Mathematics and Physics Department of the Kirin Medical College, working with the Kirin experimental optimal machinery plant, has developed a laser microscope for the study of cells. At present, the school's histology-embryology department is using it to study the division of cancer cells cultured outside the body. The cell microscope is aligned by helium-neon laser and illuminated by ruby laser. It can focus the laser beams to three micrometers, making it an ideal "scalpel" for use in studying the cell genes.

BRIEFS

LIAONING CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION--Concluding its celebration activities on the 20th anniversary of the founding the Kolachintsoi and Fuhsin Mongolian autonomous counties, the Liaoning provincial delegation headed by Hsieh Huang-tien, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, returned to Shenyang by train on 10 August. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 78 SK]

LIAONING LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE--The Second Liaoning Provincial Light Industry Bureau held a work conference on the second light industry on 2 to 8 August in Shenyang Municipality. It sincerely studied the important directives given by Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in regard to the second light industry and exposed and criticized the gang of four and its sworn follower and confidants in Liaoning Province for their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging the second light industry. It also summed up and exchanged experiences and lessons gained in developing the production of commodities and discussed concrete measures for developing the second light industry at high speed. On 6 August, secretaries of the Liaoning provincial party committee Chen Fu-Ju and Su Yu attended and addressed the conference. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

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SUNG PING ATTENDS CLOSING OF KANSU TRADE UNION CONGRESS

HK291227Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fifth Kansu Provincial Congress of Trade Unions which lasted for 6 days victoriously closed on 27 August. During the congress, the delegates conscientiously studied the relevant important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua, studied the important documents of the 11th party congress and of the Fifth NPC, and deeply criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their Kansu agent and his black ace generals in frenziedly promoting the counterrevolutionary political program and the counterrevolutionary ultrarightist line and in energetically interfering with and disrupting the workers movement and the work of trade unions in this province."

They summed up the struggle between two lines on the industrial front and the work of trade unions in the past 5 years and discussed the fighting tasks for the coming periods.

"They unanimously adopted the work report of the fourth committee of the Kansu Provincial Federation of Trade Unions. During the congress, 20 delegates delivered speeches. They exchanged their experiences in conducting the work of trade unions in the three great revolutionary movements."

"During the congress, in accordance with the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as put forth by Chairman Mao and the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, and through discussions, the delegates elected the fifth committee of the Kansu Provincial Federation of Trade Unions. The newly elected committee consists of 61 full members and 12 alternate members. The delegates also elected 45 Kansu delegates to the Ninth All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

"Attending the closing ceremony were Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Chao Chu-chi and Ma Chi-kung, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow PLA units and the provincial military district; and responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee and of various mass organizations.

"Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech at the congress, saying: [begin recording] "Comrades, the Fifth Kansu Provincial Congress of Trade Unions will close shortly. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I wish the congress a complete success." [end recording]

Comrade Chao Chu-chi pointed out that under the leadership of party committees at all levels, trade unions at all levels must simultaneously grasp learning from Tachai and the three great revolutionary movements.

"Comrade Chao Chu-chi stressed that it is imperative to strengthen the party's leadership over the work of trade unions, saying: [begin recording] 'In strengthening leadership over trade unions at all levels, we must first do well in strengthening the organizational rectification of trade unions.'" [end recording]

"After Comrade Chao Chu-chi's speech, (Gung Lien-ching), deputy director of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, delivered the closing speech. The Fifth Kansu Provincial Congress of Trade Unions thus victoriously closed.

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"On the morning of 27 August, Sung Ping, Chao Chu-chi and Ma Chi-kung and other leading comrades met with all members and alternate members of the fifth committee of the Kansu Provincial Federation of Trade Unions. Comrade Sung Ping gave important instructions. On the afternoon of 27 August, the fifth committee of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions held its first plenum. With the approval of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, the plenum elected the director, deputy directors and members of the Standing Committee of the fifth committee of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions. The director is Pai Ming. The deputy directors are: (Hsueh Ching-ta), (Li Ching-kuang) and (Chung Lien-ching)."

SHENSI PLA CRITICIZES USE OF MILITIA TO CONTROL MASSES

HK280208Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 27 Aug 78 HK

[Article by (Hsing Chun) of Shensi Military District: "It is Forbidden To Employ the Militia Armed Forces To Handle Contradictions Among the People"]

[Excerpts] We have recently seriously studied the investigation report of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee on the problem of a few cadres in Hsuni County issuing compulsory orders and violating law and discipline, together with the party Central Committee's important instruction note. The investigation report pointed out: "A few cadres in Hsuni County resorted to all kinds of methods to control the masses. They even dealt out all kinds of punishments. At one stage many communes organized so-called 'small militia detachments,' which regarded the masses as enemies and arbitrarily adopted measures of dictatorship. They resorted to various vicious and humiliating means to punish and harm the masses."

This problem of organizing "small militia detachments" and mobilizing the militia armed forces and reversing the spearhead of dictatorship to direct it at the masses does not only exist in Hsuni County. It also exists in Chintan County and other places in varying degrees. It exists both in urban and rural areas. We must give this our serious attention.

During the period when the four pests were running rampant, the majority of counties and municipalities and a number of communes set up militia commands and organized small militia detachments. Some units arbitrarily employed the militia to grab and seat people and even set up private schemes for illegally interrogating the masses. Some used the militia to interfere in the peasants' proper domestic sideline occupations and the rural trade fairs, thus encroaching on the masses' interests and sabotaging the party's rural economic policies. Some, under the pretext of upholding law and order in society, used various means which violated the party's policies, with the result that the masses were constantly uneasy. The militia was unhappy with these methods for a long time, and many comrades resisted and struggled against them.

The current problem is that, although the gang of four were smashed nearly 2 years ago, the so-called 'fresh experiences in militia work' which they peddled still have some acceptance in Hsuni and other places in our province. A few leaders and cadres still regard the militia as their instrument for issuing compulsory orders, violating law and discipline and controlling the masses. They have also created all kinds of strange theories to defend their erroneous actions. It is essential to refute these to clarify right and wrong.

Some people babble, "Small militia detachments are a pain reliever." This is an erroneous theory. What they mean by this is that, when the masses resist their actions of issuing compulsory orders and violating law and discipline, they can send the militia in to attack, beat, grab and drag out the masses and even [words indistinct].

In this way the problem can be rapidly solved and people can be forced to act in the way they want. These people ignore party discipline and state laws. Some of them are bad persons who have always lorded it over the masses. What they call "pain reliever" is bound to mean venting their hatred of the laboring masses.

What must be particularly pointed out is that certain leading cadres who know perfectly well that their actions violate party policies do not show their own faces but push the militia into the frontline to do their work for them. When they achieve success, they frantically claim the credit for themselves and regard it as capital for obtaining merit, reward and promotion. On the other hand, when problems crop up, they say that this was "all the fault of the militia and has nothing to do with me." These people completely lack the communist spirit.

There are also people who say that employing the militia manifests mass dictatorship. This is a distortion of mass dictatorship. What Chairman Mao described as mass dictatorship has always meant relying on and launching the masses to exercise dictatorship over class enemies. Dictatorship is not to be used among the people. We cannot have one part of the masses exercising dictatorship over another party. The militia is an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we use it to handle contradictions among the people and regulate the masses, this is not mass dictatorship but exercising dictatorship over the masses.

Since the militia has the task of upholding law and order in society, some people ask what the problem is in using them. It is true that this is one of the militia's three main tasks. However, this is totally different from employing the militia armed forces to punish and harm the masses. When we speak of organizing the militia to uphold law and order in society, we mean dealing blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and exercising dictatorship over thieves, swindlers, murderers, arsonists, bands of thugs, and all kinds of bad elements who seriously sabotage law and order in society. We certainly do not mean employing the militia armed forces and adopting measures of dictatorship to handle problems which come under the category of contradictions among the people.

When we speak of having the militia to uphold law and order in society, we mean to persistently follow the principle of not separating it from production and to organize it to carry out this work in accordance with its own nature. We certainly do not mean acting as certain units did during the period the gang of four was running rampant, when a few militia units were divorced from production for long periods, regarded the masses as enemies and adopted arbitrary measures of dictatorship against them.

When we speak of having the militia uphold law and order in society, we mean that the people's armed forces departments at all levels, under the unified leadership of the local party committees, should organize the militia in a unified way to work together with the PLA and the public security departments to carry out its work. We certainly do not mean [words indistinct] issuing indiscriminate commands and employing the militia arbitrarily.

These problems show that the pernicious influence of the gang of four is very deep. To expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging militia building is a long term and arduous task. We must by no means underestimate the pernicious influence of the gang of four. In close connection with the situation in our own areas and units, we must criticize the fallacies of the gang of four in tampering with the nature and tasks of the militia, completely wash away their pernicious influence and turn chaos to order. At all times and in all circumstances, we must uphold the militia's function as an instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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In carrying out exposure and criticism, it is necessary to always point the spearhead at the gang of four, strictly distinguish and handle the two different kinds of contradictions and pay attention to maintaining the enthusiasm of the militia. Here, we hold that it is necessary to reiterate a number of questions which require attention on the employment of the militia armed forces.

First, it is necessary to heighten people's organizational concept and strictly adhere to the system of seeking instructions and making reports. The party Central Committee and the central Military Commission have clearly set forth the main task of the provincial military districts, the military subdistricts and the county and municipal people's armed forces departments. This task is to lead and command the militia, under the unified leadership of the party committees of the corresponding level and the upper level military departments. Whichever level employs the militia armed forces to carry out anti-air defense work, antispy work, patrolling, tracking down and arresting criminals, and guarding communications and bridges must, in accordance with the relevant regulations, strictly adhere to the system of sending in reports and receiving approval. They can have the militia carry out these tasks after approval is received.

At present, some departments and certain cadres act in an arbitrary way, not following the organized system. They dispatch the militia at will to carry out various public duties. This situation must be resolutely corrected. The militia must also resist and struggle against the actions of a few cadres who arbitrarily use it for issuing compulsory orders and violating law and discipline.

Secondly, it is necessary to educate the cadres and militia members in the socialist legal system and policies and discipline, so that the militia members who go on duty will observe the new constitution in an exemplary way, strengthen their understanding of policy and strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. Their weapons must never, at any time or any place, be aimed at the masses. It is forbidden to arrest, imprison or interrogate anyone without going through legal procedures. Even when the legal procedures have been observed, it is necessary to obtain the approval of the upper level departments concerned before sending the militia out on duty. Certain people in the militia ranks who violate law and discipline, commit criminal actions and refuse to correct themselves despite repeated education must be dealt with severely. In addition, when employing the militia armed forces, it is necessary to exercise strict control and pay attention to cherishing the (people's interest).

The militia is a mass armed organization which is not to be divorced from production. Its main task is production. The duties assigned to the militia should be reduced as much as possible. Duties which the militia armed forces must undertake should be assigned in a rational way, and a rotation system should be implemented to avoid the situation of a few units having to shoulder too heavy a burden. As for the time taken up by the militia's duties, whoever is using it should pay. The party's economic policies must be resolutely implemented.

SINKIAN PLA UNITS HOLD REAR SERVICE MEETING

OW250528Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The Sinkiang PLA units recently held a rear service meeting in Urumchi to study the documents adopted at the All-Army Political Work Conference, convey the guidelines of this conference, and take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link to expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in close connection with the actual condition of the Sinkiang PLA units' rear service.

The meeting also discussed how to implement the guidelines of the All-Army Rear Service Conference and how to speed up revolutionization and modernization of the Sinkiang PLA units' rear service. The meeting was held in a lively atmosphere and successfully fulfilled the various planned tasks.

Wang and Kuo Lin-hsiang, responsible comrades of the Sinkiang PLA units, attended the meeting, listened to reports and issued instructions. After conscientiously studying two important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference and the inscriptions written by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh for the All-Army Rear Service Conference, the representatives attending the meeting received profound education and tremendous inspiration.

The meeting held: It is necessary to attach importance to rear service work under the new historical conditions and to fully understand its importance and difficulties. In accordance with the characteristics of Sinkiang, we must strengthen rear service work by making preparations against war, conducting educational training, developing basic-level units, and carrying out rear service management so as to advance rear service work in making preparations against war, and promote the revolutionization and modernization of the rear service. Strengthening of rear service work depends upon the efforts of the party committees. Party committees at all levels must include rear service work on their daily agendas and grasp it firmly and well. All rear service workers must undergo intense training so as to perfect their skills and increase their productivity.

The meeting pointed out: It is necessary to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, do a good job in consolidating rear service work, thoroughly implement the implementation of financial and economic regulations during the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, resolutely correct wrong tendencies and undesirable practices, and institute and perfect reasonable rules and regulations.

The meeting held: The fine tradition of our army's rear service work is geared to fulfill the needs of companies and basic-level units, wholeheartedly serving all units in making preparations against war. Rear service departments at all levels must foster the idea of serving all units wholeheartedly, fulfill the needs of basic-level units, establish roots in basic units, and provide conveniences and guarantee better service to basic-level units. Efforts must also be made to promote the movements to learn from Taohing and Taohai and the revolutionary emulation drive, and to change the appearance of rear service work at the basic-level units.

Wu Yu-lin, deputy political commissar of the Sinkiang PLA units, and Li Chang-lin, commander of the Sinkiang PLA units, spoke at the concluding session.

IRIGATORS BUILT IN SINKIANG'S TAKLA MAKAN DESERT

OW-80842Y Peking MCNA in English 0713 GMT 28 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Urumchi, August 28 (HSINHUA)--Numerous oases, paddy fields and tree belts are appearing on the southern fringe of China's biggest desert, Takla Makan, through which the famous ancient Chinese silk road runs.

The arid landscape is typical of the area. With an annual rainfall of only 30 mm. and annual evaporation running as high as 2,000 mm., the area is seriously short of water. Commune members, however, have undertaken large scale water conservancy projects and built over 40 oases to create 46,000 hectares of farmland.

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commune members who are of Uighur nationality have built 3,000 kilometres of pebble-lined canals to divert river water and irrigate the sandy soil and have built 60 medium small-sized reservoirs. Wells are also being dug to reach underground waters.

prefectures of Minfeng County provided a good example of what is possible in water conservancy and land transformation. The people there have excavated 6.3 kilometres of canals and built 30 kilometres of trunk canals lined with pebbles over a period of ten years. An overflow dam was built last spring to regulate the water diverted from the Ya River. The Lihsin commune in the county was previously nothing but an expanse of sand dunes. Several hundred peasant households of the commune, led by party secretary Li Topinti, began opening up land in the summer of 1971. After seven winter-spring periods, they turned it into the present oasis ten kilometres by nine kilometres and built two canals totalling 60 kilometres, irrigating the 660 hectares of farmland with water from two rivers. Over 140 hectares of rectangular plots were completed last winter in spite of biting cold and heavy snow. A programme has been worked out to expand the oasis.

forestation is advancing well in the prefecture. To protect the new farmland, commune members have planted tree belts to counter the northerly winds and hold the sand from drifting south.

water conservancy projects and tree belts have also made it possible to recover many farm plots which had been swallowed up by the sand and to turn them into new oases.

The desolate waste, which used to frighten bourgeois scholars and explorers who described it as "an awful ocean of death" and which baffled former reactionary rulers, is now showing signs of prosperity and is becoming a good place for people to live. In Yutien County alone, 800 peasant households have moved and settled down at the new oases opened by four communes over the past few years.

SINGHAI'S TAN CHI-LUNG RECEIVES DELEGATES TO RAPESEED MEETING

W300554Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 78 OW

Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry recently held in Sining a national discussion meeting on spring rapeseed production. Present were representatives from Liaoning, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Sinkiang and Tsinghai.

The representatives analyzed the rapeseed production situation in north China and discussed the urgency and possibility of rapidly developing rapeseed production, policies concerning production, and other questions such as the building of rapeseed-producing bases, scientific farming and mechanization.

The representatives maintained that it is now necessary to do the following things well in order to rapidly develop rapeseed production:

1. Conscientiously implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development and make proper arrangements for agricultural production in line with local conditions.

The experience of the (Peitatsun) production brigade under the (Chunghotsui) commune, Tsinjen County, greatly enlightened the representatives on reaping a good harvest of grain and oil-bearing crops by taking grain as the key link and insuring an oil-bearing crop. Since the conference on agriculture in North China, the brigade has made proper arrangements for agricultural production and has correctly handled the relationship between grain and oil-bearing crops. Forty percent of the brigade's farmland has been sown with rape. With the production of grain and oil-bearing crops mutually beneficial to each other, the brigade increased its output of grain and oil-bearing crops year after year. In 1977 the per-mou grain yield of the brigade, which is located in a cold mountainous area, exceeded the target set for areas north of the Yellow River and its total grain output was more than twice that of 1970. Its per-mou rapeseed yield was more than 200 catties and its total output was three times that in 1970.

The meeting also stressed that all localities should take actual conditions into consideration and investigate and study and implement all relevant policies in basic units. At the same time, local governments should carry out policies on food rations in areas producing oil-bearing crops (words indistinct) and processing of oil-bearing crops.

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Before the meeting came to a close, Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai Provincial CCE Committee, received all the representatives.

BRIEFS

SINKIANG REGIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL MEETING--The Sinkiang Regional Trade Union Council recently held its first enlarged session of its third committee in Urumchi. The session elected 10 representatives to the Ninth National Trade Union Congress and decided to convene the Fourth Regional Trade Union Congress some time after the Ninth National Trade Union Congress. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW]

SINKIANG WORKERS EVALUATION--The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee recently approved and circulated a report prepared by the regional Labor Bureau on reviving the workers' technical evaluation system. The report called for a comprehensive evaluation of the technical and professional skills of workers of all trades in the second half of 1978, with the main target of the evaluation being those workers recruited after 1966. Persons failing to meet the required technical standards may be reassigned, whereas those who perform exceedingly well may be commended and promoted. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

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